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Everybody Welcome!

FRIDAY, January 26, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

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TO TIBERIAS
ISRAEL'S INTERURBAN TAXI SERVICE
"A V I V"
JERUSALEM
TEL AVIV • HAIFA
JERUSALEM

Marginal Column

By I.F. Stone

LONDON rather than Lake Success may prove to be the key point in world history this week. The gap between American and British official attitudes grows wider, while the gap betweeen public feeling in Britain and the views expressed by government and press is wider still. America's precipitate rejection of the Chinese reply to the cease-fire offer shocked all sections of British opinion. Even a paper as far to the right as the London "Daily Mail" and as anxious to preserve close ties with the United States went so far as to say, "It is unusual, to say the least, to issue snap judgments on a matter of such profound importance and to speak for other nations apparently without prior discussion." This almost universal reaction made less surprising the British government's refusal to co-sponsor the American resolution at Lake Success branding China as an aggressor.

■

MORE important in putting the brakes on British policy is the deepening rumble of popular discontent with American leadership in foreign policy. This, which finds but muffled and discreet expression in the press, may be expected to make itself heard more loudly when the government is called upon to explain its plans for calling up "Z" reservists.

■

THE "Z" Reserve is the grab-bag reserve which includes the four million men who served in the last war and covers automatically all veterans who are not enrolled in any other reserve. Though advance talk dealt only with small groups of 100,000 or 150,000 to be called up for short "refresher" courses, the notion of calling [illegible] suddenly brought home to the British people as nothing else yet has the imminent prospect of full mobilization and a new war. The reactions in the letter columns of the press, Conservative as well as Labour, indicate how widespread is the dissatisfaction to which the pro-cold war "Economist" called attention this week when it said "Many people—both here and in Europe — will not put their backs into soldiering or civil defence or factory production until they are satisfied that a serious attempt has been made to get out of Moscow a wide or limited agreement." A more sedate example of popular feeling is a letter in last Sunday's "Observer" saying "I am not a Socialist and I object to being nationalized. I am a Class Z reserve officer and am disturbed to find that I am liable to fight without question or redress, for whatever causes the government may decide; as liable as were Germans ten years ago or Russians today. I am old enough to have been taught to despise their acquiescence and young enough to have believed what I was taught... It is cowardly and the negation of liberty to have to fight for a cause in which one has little faith. Honest men may have little faith in the United Nations' cause in Korea."

■

THE current flu epidemic has not made the British public more patient. Expansion of the armed forces must cut into the standard of living and social services, reduce exports and add to the pressures on factory managers and trade union officials. On the left, discontent is bonding up demand for a settlement of the cold war, and the editor of the influential "Reynolds News" suggests, "Mr. Attlee has flown to Washington. Why not fly to Moscow, accompanied by Premier Nehru or other Commonwealth Premiers for a 'cards on the table talk with Stalin?"

London, January 25.

League Avoids Local Issues

POST Correspondent

The Jordan delegation to the Arab League meeting in Cairo is expected back in Amman on Monday, "El Urdun," the Amman daily, reported yesterday, adding that the Prime Minister's office had already sent out invitations to a press conference on Monday afternoon which Samir Rifa'i himself will address.

As there has been no indication so far of a real split this session between Jordan and other League members, as there was at the last, this announcement implies that the League session will come to an end on Monday. This in its turn implies that the League will adjourn, or, at the most, hurriedly rush through all the items on its agenda relating to inter-Arab affairs.

The Political Committee has postponed its session due for this evening to give the delegations time to consult their governments on a final attitude to Korea, even though all delegations are headed by the respective premiers. NEABS reports that the General Council of the League has been summoned for Monday. This body will be asked to ratify any stand taken on the East-West issue.

Jordan Loses Faith

Cairo radio comments that the provisional decision of the League to stay neutral dealt a blow to the Hashemite countries both of which urged the League to join the Western camp without delay.

"El Urdun" has, in an editorial, castigated the League for discussing only Korea when pressing local issues were ignored. "The Arab League has failed," it wrote. "We have lost faith because you have succeeded in none of your actions and you have never considered what was best for the people."

Jaffas Bring 55s. At British Sale

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Record prices for Jaffas were reported today from Newcastle, where 30,000 cases of Shamuti from the s.s. Ethrog sold for from 45 to 55 shillings per case yesterday. Grapefruit from the same shipment sold at 40 to 42 shillings per case.

The higher prices were not restricted to Jaffas; Spanish oranges also sold in London for 45 S. this week. The rise is explained by the fact that Spain shipped most of her crop to continental Europe last week, sending only small amounts to Great Britain.

Some 350,000 cases of Jaffas are to be shipped to Britain in the second half of January. Some 40,000 cases are aboard the s.s. Hemsfjell, which arrived in London today. The s.s. Venetian, and s.s. Tilia Gorthon, which sailed at the beginning of the week from Haifa, have together 100,000 cases, and the loading of s.s. Bysanz was finished today. During the next week an average of one ship daily will leave with fruit for Europe.

1,500 Metal Workers Idle

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Some 1,500 workers in 30 metal factories throughout the country were idle today after the Manufacturers' Association ordered a lock-out last night in 20 plants. This followed the strike in ten factories ordered by the Histadrut more than a week ago. The crisis occurred when the Association refused to enter into negotiations with the Histadrut over wage increases. Some 7,000 workers are employed in the metallurgical industry.

The crisis in the industry might be a long one, Mr. M. Nunis, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, told the Histadrut Executive here today. The Histadrut will back the metal workers unreservedly, he said. No other comment was available from Histadrut quarters.

It was hinted by Association officials today that they would bring all work in the industry to a stop if the Government did not intervene actively in the dispute.

Last Lausanne Match

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The visiting Lausanne Sports Club football team will wind up their Israel tour at the Maccabi Stadium here on Saturday afternoon, when they will play against a combined Maccabi and Hapoel team from Tel Aviv. The match, which will be refereed by Mr. Max Schneider, an international referee who arrived in Israel as an immigrant some weeks ago, will be preceded by a game between Maccabi and Hapoel reserve teams. The international match will kick off at 3 o'clock.

Cabinet Hears Korea Review

Developments in the Korea struggle were reviewed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Moshe Sharett, at a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

The Kishon and Port development scheme prepared by the Minister of Communications was also approved, and work on the project, which is expected to last a year and a half, will commence on March 1.

The Accountant General was authorized to register mortgages due to the Government, and the Attorney General to sign arbitration agreements on the Government's behalf.

The Cabinet also confirmed a proposed bill dealing with Israel Government Debentures.

Mr. H. Hollander was appointed Trade Adviser to the Government.

P.C.C. Sets up Office For Settling Refugee Affairs

At its first meeting since its return to the Middle East, the Palestine Conciliation Commission decided in Beirut yesterday to implement the decision of the U.N. General Assembly to set up an office to see to the return or resettlement and compensation of Arab refugees.

The Commission also considered names of candidates for the director of the office.

The P.C.C. is now engaged in studying the integration in the surrounding areas of those refugees who will not return to Palestine. The Commission, whose members are Dr. Rustu Aras (Turkey), Mr. Ely Palmer (U.S.) and M. Claude de Boisanger (France) was meeting under the chairmanship of the last.

A Baghdad radio correspondent said yesterday that the P.C.C. was considering "new proposals which will solve the refugee problem once and for all."

The same correspondent said that Jordan is to complain to the P.C.C. against the use by Israel "for military purposes" of land awarded it under the Rhodes agreement. Jordan will also protest against the establishment of Jewish settlements in those areas and will demand that the land be placed under Arab supervision.

M.A.C. Board Visits Scene of Killing

A joint Israel-Jordan-U.N. inquiry commission yesterday visited Kilometre 3 on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road where Arabs killed an Israel worker on Wednesday.

The inquiry was started following a sharp protest by the Israel delegation at a meeting yesterday of the Mixed Armistice Commission at Mandelbaum Gate. Major General William Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, participated, and Col Bennet L. de Ridder was chairman of the meeting.

The Commission also discussed the Wadi Araba dispute but reached no conclusions.

Israel was represented by Sgan Aloof Shaul Baznali and Rav-Seren A. Adelman. The Jordan delegation consisted of Asmi Bey Nashashibi, Major Sadek Bey Shara and Major Mohammed Bey Issak.

2nd Day of University Strike

POST Reporter

While renewed negotiations were reported to be in progress between the Students' Organization and the Hebrew University, Jerusalem enters experienced a boom yesterday when students crowded into their favourite haunts to discuss the strike declared at a hectic meeting late Wednesday night.

The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the University authorities to meet student demands in connection with the end-of-year examinations.

Under the old arrangements, students were allowed to choose between two examination sittings—one usually held at the end of the study year, in June or July, and the other towards the end of the summer vacation.

According to student reports, these arrangements were cancelled two weeks ago without prior consultation with the Students' Association, in spite of a previous promise by the University authorities to consult the student representatives before instituting any basic change.

The University authorities maintained that the multiplicating of examination sittings placed a heavy burden on the professors and staff, and prevented their undertaking research during the vacation period.

After a six-day warning strike held last week, negotiations were begun, with the result that the University agreed to hold two sittings in future, the second being held on condition that students obtain prior permission from the University to take the later examination.

Students claim that with over 75 per cent of their number working in full or part time work, it is essential that they be given adequate facilities for examinations to be held when convenient, without further demands upon the energies of the student. It is claimed that working students must be free to employ their examinations over the summer months and to use the vacation for study and preparation.

During the course of the meeting on Wednesday night, however, it became apparent that the strike had already become a political question, with the various parties manoeuvring to gain the leadership. General students expressed the view that the parties were more concerned with winning greater student support in view of the impending elections to the Students' Association, than with the intrinsic merits of the issue.

The students' last demand, for representation on the University administration, and have declared that they will continue the strike until their demands are met.

(Leader — Page 4)

Relief Teams Won't Quit Volcano Area

PORT MORESBY Thursday, (Reuter). — Relief workers today refused to quit the jungle grave of 4,000 people around Mount Lamington volcano—though, according to one report, the crater had exploded again early today. Mass evacuation was ordered from the area, and the rescuers were warned there might be another eruption before the week-end.

Hundreds of bodies were reported today still hanging grotesquely from blackened scorched trees in the jungle at the foot of the volcano. The terrified natives had climbed into trees when the ground became too hot to stand on after the last thunderous eruption.

Drees May Try To Re-Form Dutch Gov't

THE HAGUE, Thursday (UP) — Queen Juliana conferred throughout the day with leaders of Holland's political parties following the unexpected resignation yesterday of the coalition government headed by Mr. Willem Drees.

The Queen was reported to have narrowed the list down to three possibilities and was expected to name tomorrow the premier designate. The first choice is believed to be outgoing Premier Drees. But political sources believe parliament will not approve of him.

Dissension is reported among high military officers because the Government fired Chief of Staff General Kruls in a split over the speed and scope of Dutch rearmament. Two have already resigned in protest and reports indicate 15 others are seriously considering quitting.

MAC A. MEETS DULLES

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. John Foster Dulles, America's Republican foreign policy adviser, was met by General MacArthur when he flew to Tokyo tonight. He is to have talks aimed at the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty by October.

Rau Demands Immediate Talks; Britain Hedges on Decision

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (AP). — India's Sir Benegal Rau told the U.N. today it should take advantage of the present military lull in Korea to begin negotiations with China over a Far Eastern settlement. British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb agreed with him that the Asian-Arab resolution should have priority in debate over the U.S. "aggression" resolution.

Sir Benegal told the U.N. Political Committee the "lull may not be without significance." He spoke in support of the Asian-Arab proposal, which calls for an immediate seven-power conference on the China-Korea crisis.

The resolution, made no reference to a cease-fire in Korea, but Sir Benegal said the sponsors had in mind that the proposed meeting would take this up as its first order of business. Sir Benegal pointed out that the Chinese Communists had previously agreed to discuss a cease-fire as soon as the conference opened.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb said the decisions now required are of such gravity that careful consideration is necessary. He repeated his earlier admonition that the U.N. must look before it leaps.

However, he said that Britain was broadly in agreement with the last five paragraphs of the American resolution. One of these paragraphs asks the Assembly to find that the Chinese People's Republic, by aiding the North Koreans in fighting the U.N., "has itself engaged in aggression in Korea."

Sir Gladwyn said last week's Peking message came as a grave disappointment, but Monday's clarifying message, sent through the Indian Government, had opened new interpretations.

Important features it listed included: First, that Peking does not reject the idea of a cease-fire as a first step; second, that it made it reasonably clear that the Chinese volunteers would be withdrawn together with the other regular troops; third, that the future of Korea would be subject to discussion.

New Zealand announced in the Committee that it would support the branding of China as an aggressor in Korea.

In Paris, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight that France would in principle vote in the Political Committee for the whole of the American resolution condemning Communist China as an aggressor.

Regarding the resolution of the 12 Arab and Asiatic countries, the spokesman said: "We must first see whether it can be reconciled with the American resolution. We think it is possible that the text of these two resolutions may be improved before the vote."

STOP PRESS

The Political Committee adjourned after Russia declared her "support in principle" of the Asian-Arab resolution while proposing minor amendments.

U.S. Still Commands United West Camp

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday.—The United Nations is facing a serious dilemma over what to do in Korea but it is not falling apart. Yesterday's news, headlined here, that the U.S. Senate had unanimously urged the U.N. to condemn China as an aggressor, side-by-side with Mr. Attlee's statement in the House of Commons against stern measures to deal with China, created the impression that the Western coalition was breaking up.

Yesterday's debate here and the cool reception given to the revised Asian resolution prove that the anti-Soviet bloc headed by the United States still commands a substantial, and probably overwhelming, majority.

The Asian resolution is strangely worded. It calls for a seven-power meeting to which the U.S. is unlikely to agree, and refers to the prior cease-fire agreement which the U.S. has demanded and to which China, according to India, agreed as an "incidental or consequential arrangement towards a peaceful settlement."

Asian Plan Flops

The insistence on seven powers among which the U.S., U.K. and France would be a minority is probably a sop to Egypt and is wholly impractical and unacceptable to the West. A British spokesman has indicated that Britain will not support it. Australia and New Zealand have returned to, if they ever left, the American camp. Canada and South Africa will doubtless vote with the Americans.

Important Commonwealth member still opposed to the condemnation of China.

The U.S. State Department needs the passage of its "aggression" resolution to satisfy Congress and American public opinion and the necessary votes have been lined up. The vote itself may not come for days since there will be various modifications proposed to both this and the Asian resolution.

Mr. Eban is preparing a speech for the Political Committee in which he will suggest that the Secretary-General address himself directly to the Chinese government to secure the "necessary elucidations and amplifications" of the Chinese position which the Asian resolution asks the seven powers to do. Mr. Eban, like Mr. Attlee, may suggest an amendment to the second part of the American resolution asking for collective measures but in the end I am convinced that Israel, Britain and almost everyone else, including some of the Arab sponsors of the new resolution, will vote for the American proposal.

Patrols in Futile Search for Chinese

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). —U.N. armoured land patrols probed today up to 40 kms. into the deserted no-man's-land between the two forces without encountering Communist resistance. They advanced on a 110 km. front.

An Eighth Army communique did not mention reports of a battle between a U.N. division and a large force of North Koreans, said to have raged this afternoon in the Yongwol area. It said there had been no contact between U.N. patrols and Communist forces north of Yongwol this morning. Reports from the front had said earlier that a U.N. division was "decimating" a large North Korean force surrounded yesterday southwest of Yongwol.

Heavily armoured patrols penetrated 15 kms. north of devastated Wonju yesterday, scattering a Communist battalion and company on the way.

Meanwhile, a U.N. naval task force bombarded the docks and harbour facilities of Inchon, port for Seoul, which the Allies abandoned on January 4. No details were given.

Air observation reports indicated that civilians were digging entrenchments on a hill five kms. south of Kumyangjangni and American fighters strafed and poured rockets and Napalm (jellied petrol) bombs on Communist troops hiding in woods 13 kms. north of the town. More than 3,000 Chinese and North Korean troops were reported to be digging defence positions 17 kms. northwest of Yowu.

MacA. Promises Blow in South

TOKYO, Thursday, (AP). — General MacArthur, warning that "we are going to give the Chinese a bloody nose somewhere in the south," declared "there can be no turning back" from war against Communism in Asia now that American arms have been committed in defence of moral principles.

Discussing the Korean campaign, he said the Chinese "can supply around 1,500,000 troops at the Yalu River" from Manchurian bases. "But they lose 50 per cent of their equipped frontline strength by the time they cross the 38th Parallel. They will lose maybe another ten per cent by the time they cross the 38th Parellel. They will lose maybe another 10 per cent 30 kms. farther south."

These difficulties multiply by "geometric progression," he added. "He (the enemy) will reach a point where he cannot put any more equipped troops at the front—and that will be bad for him."

The same difficulties plagued the North Koreans in their first push southwards towards Pusan and they fell apart when its forward supply hub at Seoul was captured, General MacArthur said the Allied forces ran into similar trouble when they pushed northwards to the Yalu River where the Communists had overwhelming numbers.

Truman Says This 'Not Time for Rash Action', Supports Austin

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — President Truman said today that the Korean question "must be discussed with all other friendly nations without rash or unwise action." In a news conference statement, the President said he personally believes "in calling an aggressor an aggressor." This was a reference to the resolution in the U.N. to brand China as an aggressor.

The President said: Ambassador Warren Austin has fully and forcefully presented the views of this government on our attitude toward aggression by Chinese Communists.

"These views have the solid support of the executive, the Congress, and the people of the U.S. Each member of the U.N. must make its own decision on this issue. For my part, I believe in calling an aggressor and aggressor.

"The question of what can and should be done about the aggression in Korea, of course, must be discussed with all other friendly nations. Obviously, this is no time for rash or unwise action. This is a time for clear thinking and firmness.

"Let me stress again that the American resolution contains — as all our proposals have contained — a method for bringing about a cease-fire and opening the way for peaceful settlement."

Fires Set in Iran As U.S. Arms Arrive

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — Police reported today that a series of disastrous fires in areas near the Iran-Russian frontier were "probably set by subversive rebel elements."

Another series of fires swept buildings in Teheran, including the U.S. Embassy store-house. The fires were reported as the Embassy announced the arrival of tanks and guns to strengthen Iran's defences against aggression.

NEW AVALANCHE PERIL REMOVED

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — The people of the Alps, mourning about 250 dead and missing in Europe's devastating days of avalanche, today hoped that the "white death" had spent its force as colder weather spread over mountains and valleys. Temperatures in the worst hit alpine villages are now below freezing and unless a thaw sets in present plans to evacuate homes will be abandoned.

U.K. DEFENCE SCHEME

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — The British Cabinet worked tonight on a new defence programme aimed at putting a million men under arms and equipping them by the summer of this year. The new expanded programme is expected to call for defence spending of £4,000m. over the next two to three years.

Herbert Morrison told the House of Commons today that the Government would make a statement on Monday.

Eisenhower In Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Tuesday. — General Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived here this afternoon for talks with Icelandic leaders on the place of this North Atlantic outpost in Western Europe defence plans.

The Paris police said today that 3,277 persons had been arrested during the anti-Eisenhower demonstrations yesterday evening. They were all released before one o'clock this morning. Six persons arrested for carrying firearms or for resisting the police will appear shortly before a court together with 25 persons arrested for distributing pamphlets. Forty-eight aliens who were detained may be deported.

(Reuter, U.P.)

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HAKIRYA NOTES

The Italian Minister to Israel, the Marchese Raimondo Giustiniani, will present his letters of credence to President Weizmann at Rehovot today.

Mr. I. J. Linton, the Israel Minister to Australia and New Zealand, was the luncheon guest early this week of the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand. Among those present were Cabinet Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and of Parliament and high government officials.

Social & Personal

Mr. Francis Gaster, son of the late Haham of the Sephardic Community in England, was received by President Weizmann in Rehovot yesterday.

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Mr. Andre Domus, Belgian Attache, arrived recently in Israel, and is staying temporarily at the Park Hotel, Tel Aviv.

•

Mr. Karel Nekolny, Czechoslovak Attache, has arrived in Israel accompanied by his wife.

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Mr. Hilton Fried, of the U.S. Diplomatic staff, is now staying at Simetat Hamm'alot, Ramat Gan, Tel. 7386.

•

Mr. George Cassidy, one of the group of visiting U.S. journalists now touring Israel, will address the Israel-America Friendship League at the Tel Aviv clubroom, 17A Rehov Nahmani, on "As Seen from New York," at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening.

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Dr. J. Weinstein of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department left for India yesterday morning on a mission for the Department.

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The annual general meeting of the Israel Tourist and Travel Association will be held at the Wizo clubroom, Tel Aviv, on Sunday afternoon.

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An exhibition of the paintings of Yehudit Sobel will be opened tomorrow at the Artists' House in Jerusalem.

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Dr. Kurt Jacob Ball, of Tel Aviv, celebrated his 60th birthday a few days ago.

•

Mr. S. A. Szczupak, advocate, has returned to Tel Aviv from his visit to France.

ENGAGEMENT

SILVER-KIRSCHBAUM

The engagement is announced between M. J. Silver, B.Sc. (Hons.) Grad. I.E.E., of Cardiff (Great Britain), and Alisa (Litzi) Kirschbaum, of Tel Aviv.

MARRIAGE

WOHLFELD — ITTIN

The marriage took place on January 25, 1951, between Benjamin Wohlfeld and Ariela Ittin, both of Tel Aviv.

OBITUARY

MRS. RIZA RIVKA KOOK

Mrs. Riza Rivka Kook, the widow of the late Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi of Palestine, A. I. Hacohen Kook, died on Wednesday at her home in the Rabbi Kook Yeshiva in Rav. Kook Street, Jerusalem. She was 71. She survived her husband by 15 years, and leaves a son, Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook, and a daughter, the wife of Rabbi Nathan Ra'anan.

The deceased, who is descended from a Lithuanian family with a distinguished rabbinical tradition — her uncle, Rabbi Rabinowitz-Teumin, was chief rabbi in Jerusalem — was outstanding for her great kindness and unlimited hospitality, particularly to those in distress.

A large number of rabbis, including many of her late husband's pupils, Mr. S.S. Shragai, the Mayor of Jerusalem, and Chief Rabbi Herzog and Uziel, accompanied her to her last resting place on Wednesday afternoon.

Quarantine Controls To Be Strengthened

HAIFA, Thursday. — Special measures to strengthen quarantine control for the prevention of epidemics will be introduced in Haifa Port, it was learned here.

So far existing quarantine regulations for vaccination of immigrants against typhoid and smallpox have not been strictly enforced. It has heretofore been assumed that all arrivals pass a medical examination and have their vaccinations checked at the Sha'ar Ha'aliya camp. Lately, however, it has been observed that a large number of immigrants go directly from ship to the homes of relatives or to *ma'barot*, mingling with the population without previous medical checkup.

A provisional measure for checking vaccination certificates on board ship, and vaccinating immigrants not in possession of certificates and not going through the Shaar Ha'aliya Camp, was introduced about a fortnight ago, but this did not prove fully successful.

It is understood that the Jewish Agency and Immigration Department staffs, who, owing to the large number of arrivals, are interested in the quickest possible completion of landing formalities, may not favour this additional control, which will cause some delay. A spokesman for the Health Department, however, says that a more thorough examination of arrivals was essential, especially during the summer, if epidemics are to be avoided.

Geography Lesson

The headmaster of a school in Ramallah recently received a number of maps of the Middle East from a British firm, and immediately returned them, "Falastin" reports.

"Palestine" was replaced on the maps by "Israel."

Israel Pays High Price for Paper

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel's paper is bought from the five per cent of the world's output which is not sold to mass buyers in advance. While the vast bulk of newsprint and other forms of paper are contracted for well in advance at fixed prices, this country must find its stocks within the small "speculative balance" left over, Dr. E. Kariebach, editor of "Maariv," told newspaper editors here recently. He was reporting on his recent trip through Europe, the latter part of which he devoted to a quest for newsprint for the Israel press.

This system of buying, Dr. Kariebach pointed out, meant that Israel had to pay far higher prices than were paid by big newspapers abroad. Solutions suggested for this problem were the establishment of paper-making plants here — in Australia newsprint is now being made from eucalyptus wood — and the placing of larger fixed contracts abroad, but even this is difficult at the present time because of the world situation.

Clinic Work Delayed By Illegal Occupants of House

By Robert Gary, POST Reporter

About 2,000 persons in Jerusalem have been denied proper health facilities more than two years because of the seizure of a house in the Katamon quarter allocated as a Hadassah Clinic, and its conversion into a synagogue. But the plan was rejected.

The house was assigned by Army authorities to Hadassah as a district health centre, and it was designed to serve residents of Katamon, Baka'a, Talpiot and the Greek and German Colonies. It was chosen only after a careful search was made for premises that were centrally located and which contained the necessary facilities.

Several weeks before Rosh Hashana, 1948, Hadassah representatives visited the building to survey it prior to occupying the quarters. They found that Rabbi Benzion Yadler and his wife occupied the very spacious, three-room ground-floor flat, but raised no objection since it was felt that the upper floor provided sufficient space.

Rooms Became Synagogue

It was then found that a group of the Rabbi's followers had moved into the upper story, and were busily knocking down walls and making other changes to convert the rooms into a synagogue. When an objection was raised the group promised to leave after the approaching holidays.

The New Year came, Yom Kippur passed, but the group refused to budge. Their 90-year-old Rabbi asked that suitable alternative quarters be found. Long lists were submitted by the Abandoned Property Office, but every offer was turned down. An engineer from that office, after examining the Rabbi's apartment, declared that it was "more than adequate" to serve as an apartment for the aged couple and as a synagogue. Hadassah was willing to pay for any necessary construction work for that purpose.

Appeals Made

As the months went by Hadassah appealed to the Municipality, the District Representative and the Chief Rabbi, but got no help. A Rabbinical Court was then convened and it ruled that the synagogue should be moved. Rabbi Yadler again agreed "if suitable alternative quarters were found." More offers were made, but all were again rejected.

The authorities at the Office of Abandoned Property were ready at one point to evict the synagogue group and to place the scrolls in the Rabbi's apartment. They suddenly had a telephone call from the Chief Rabbi's office saying that Rabbi Yadler was now ready to yield. It turned out that he offered to split up the upper floor, giving a couple of small rooms to the health centre.

Space Insufficient

Hadassah realized that the space was insufficient, but agreed to the plan because of the urgent need for a clinic in that part of the city. After a month, the office was forced to close because of the filth and noise in the other part of the floor and because of constant, petty thievery.

More recently, new appeals have been made to the Ministry for Religious Affairs, but without any result.

Meanwhile, the 439 families who have been registered in that area as needy medical cases are either doing without medical treatment, scraping together some money to pay a private doctor, or are forced to travel to Hadassah's central clinic regardless of their condition.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.31 p.m. today and ends at 5.40 p.m. tomorrow.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 4 p.m. Maariv, 5.40.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation, Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible study, 9.30 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 3 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Tomorrow: Discussion 10.30 a.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets St. (Near Baltzenshter House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German) Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (26 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Minha 4.00 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehoda St.): Tonight: Minha 5.00 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m. and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 and 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha 5.00. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.00 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograchow St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel: (Pevsner House): Tonight: Minha, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadassah A) — Anglican Protestant Episcopal, H.C. 8.15 a.m. Evening Service, 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church Memorial Church: Morning Service, 10 a.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison, M.A.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.; Tuesday & Thursday at mission, 7.00 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 5 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel); Lauds and 6 a.m. (German, Italian, English, French); 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel; Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre en Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 9 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel); Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German; 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion; 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Synod Church (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamilla Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.: (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Eleth St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. M.S. 7.00 p.m. Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B.2772.

St. Peter's Church (Ajamy): United Service, 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison, M.A.

Catholic: 7, 8.30, & 10 a.m. Languages: Italian, Arabic, French and English.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. Near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal). H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. T. Widdom, Chaplain, (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (32 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1205): Lutheran Service, 7 a.m. Rev. Per Faye-Hansen, Tuesday: Bible Study, 7 p.m.

NAZARETH

(Near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m.; H.S., 7.30 p.m.

Nazareth Baptist Church: Thursday: Bible Study, 7.30 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. W. B. Miller.

Scion of Ancient Race Born

BORN — To Dubbah, wife of Dubby, at the Jerusalem Zoo, on January 25 — a son.

The only other Syrian bears anywhere in the world are a couple in the London Zoo.

The baby bear born yesterday has been named Shevat in honour of the current Hebrew calendar month. With his birth, there are now five survivors of a race of animals that once roamed Palestine and Syria in their thousands.

Tetramycin May Cure Typhus

CAIRO, Thursday (USIS). — An initial study by a United States Navy medical research team here has shown that the new drug tetramycin may be used effectively in creating epidemic typhus fever and has "very promising possibilities" in the treatment of amoebic dysentery.

The new drug was used successfully in treating five cases of louse-born typhus and six cases of acute amoebic dysentery. However, the American medical team has announced that hundreds of case studies would be required as a final test of the drug's efficacy. The American medical team has been studying diseases prevalent in the Middle East together with doctors of the Egyptian public health ministry.

Underground Stream

TEL MOND, Thursday. — A new underground stream, giving one of the largest yields of water in this area — 550 cubic metres an hour — was struck in the groves of Mrs. Rebecca Sieff's residence here after drilling 119 metres.

Court Upholds Contempt Fine

Rejecting an application for an order *nisi*, the High Court yesterday refused to intervene in a case in which the Jerusalem District Court had fined an advocate for improper behaviour in court. The advocate, Dr. R. Weyl, had interrupted Judge B. Shereshewsky while the Judge was questioning him in the course of argument in a case. When the Judge said that the advocate apparently did not know how to behave in Court, the latter asserted that he knew very well. The Judge then retired with the other members of the Court, Judge A. Witkon and Judge E. Many. On their return, they sentenced the advocate to IL.5 or five days for contempt of court.

The High Court rejected an argument that the three judges had acted without jurisdiction because they had not held an enquiry into what had occurred before passing the sentence. In matters of this nature, the Court had to act immediately to protect its dignity and to safeguard the holding of a fair and impartial trial. The High Court held that it was the fact of the interruption, and not the words used in the exchange, that constituted the offence.

The Court was composed of Mr. Justices Smoira, Agranat and Silberg.

HASHISH FUMES LEAD TO ARREST OF THREE

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Smelling hashish fumes as he passed three men smoking in the street here today, a policeman told the men to follow him to the police station. On the way, one of them threw away a small package which was found to contain two and a half grams of the drug. All three were detained.

All dogs not inoculated against rabies by the end of this month will be destroyed, or their owners liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine of IL.1.

STATE OF ISRAEL

Notices to the Public

STIPENDS FOR ART STUDIES

The Department of Art of the Ministry of Education and Culture hereby announces the grant of stipends for the study of, and extension courses in, all fields of plastic arts here and abroad.

Those interested please apply in writing to the Department of Art, Ministry of Education and Culture, for a request form. Forms will be submitted to the Stipends Committee of the Department. Directors of artistic activities in camps and ma'barot are requested to bring this to the attention of the people in their jurisdiction.

Director of the Department of Art.
M. MOKADY.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Tonight: Meyer, Jaffa Road near Egged; Valero-Pintzi, German Colony, 4740. Tomorrow: Yampolski, Jaffa-King George, 3017; Deutch, Rehov Mea Shearim, 4063.

TEL AVIV: Tonight: Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3386; Pillersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088; Moscowitz, 25 King George, 2650; Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 6335; Al Ramel, 65, 4th St., Jaffa; Ramat Gan, 45 Bialik, Ramat Gan; Nozo, Givatayim, opp. Fire Department. Tomorrow: Rambam, 12 Allenby, 3366; Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159; Magli, 11 Aliya, 2471; Bilu, 31 Bilu, 4063; Saar, 24 1st St., Jaffa, 30145; Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, Ramat Gan; Mameluke, Givatayim, Borochov Quarter; Zeva, Hatikva Quarter; Brind, Yad Eliahu Quater. Tomorrow Night: Marpeh, 77 Allenby, 3487; Greenberg, 46 King George, 2643; Molechedski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570; Dr. Spatler, 86 Frishman, 6612; Rubowitz, 32 1st Street, Jaffa, 80550.

HAIFA: Tonight: Oriental, 87 Herzl 3211; Mashiach, Irak opp. Hadar Cinema, 3058; Bialik, Kiryat Bialik, 1220. Tomorrow: Armon, 6 Prophets, 4176; Anglo-American, 32 Kingsway, 3506; Bialik, Kiryat Bialik, 1258; Moriah, Rehov Moriah Mt. Carmel, 2809.

SHIPS IN TEL AVIV PORT ON THURSDAY

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IN JAFFA PORT

Basiholm, Dan., Loading Citrus.

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Americans Losing Interest in Boxing

PATERSON, New Jersey, (A.P.). — Abe J. Greene, Commissioner of the U.S. National Boxing Association, predicts boxing may lose its place as a major sport unless it turns over a new leaf in 1951.

In his annual forecast, which he has written for the Associated Press for many years, Greene said that boxing should concentrate on three major points immediately:

"1) A stronger National Boxing Association — including New York as a member — with more direct power and authority to enforce uniform regulation;

"2) More sport and less commercialism; and

"3) A better public relations system to tell something of boxing's past history, its contribution in war-time, and its opportunities for underprivileged youth."

Television champions who freeze titles for "ridiculously long periods" and "smart-Alec" managers also came in for some verbal brickbats from Greene.

He said TV cut the foundation from under the small clubs, and has "carried on where radio left off in parading a display of nondescript main events which has encouraged public contempt and disinterest in the sport."

"There is just as much larceny and scheming in almost any other sports activity, but boxing is the only one commonly referred to as a racket," Greene continued.

The remedy for this, the NBA Commissioner said, is better public relations to dispel this "unfair opprobrium."

Britain Has Eye On Riding Championship

By Ben Phlegar

LONDON (AP). — Great Britain is making elaborate plans to win top rankings in the equestrian events at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki.

The British are still upset that they did not show up better when they played host to the Games in 1948. At that time their best equestrian finish was a third place in show jumping.

The training programme for 1952 was outlined recently by Col. Guy Cubitt, Chairman of the British Horse Society.

The first step is to find the horses. Each of the teams, made up entirely of military personnel, furnishes its own mounts.

Three-Day Contest

A model three-competition — the endurance section of the Olympic programme — will be run off in Gloucestershire in April, followed by combined training tests for horses. Then 16 of the most promising horses will be selected for special training.

These 16 will be handed over in October to Capt. Tony Collings, the trainer and manager of the team. Collings will be expected to cut this number to six by January, 1952.

At this point six carefully selected riders will be sent to the training grounds at Porlock, an army centre in the west of England.

Riders for Horses

The riders will be matched to the horses and eventually a team of six horses and four riders will be sent to Helsinki.

Col. Cubitt estimated the training programme will cost £11,000.

"Britain is a natural hunting and polo country," the colonel said, "and I feel sure that it is capable of producing a team which can win for England the blue ribbon of all horsemanship."

In the 1948 Olympics, Sweden won the dressage (schooling) competition; the United States won the endurance section and Mexico won the show jumping.

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Schumann — Fantastic Pieces
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Ravel — Odine
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Additional Concerts in Israel by the guests from the U.S.A.
DRAPER ADLER
Today: for soldiers, North.
Jan. 29: Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv, at 5 p.m.
Tickets: Wallin; Robert; Kunaft — Jaffa.
Jan. 30: Bet-Haam, Kiryat Haylim.
Jan. 31: Arnon, Haifa
Impresario: "Yuval."

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-1: (tomorrow: 10-1): "Wild Plants" in water colours by Ruth Coppel; also other recent acquisitions; Exhibit of the Month: Japanese Colour Woodcut: Bezalel Museum.

10-1: Works by Grete Krakauer-Wolf & Yehudith Sobel; also Permanent Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists: Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

10-1: Gouaches by Eliahu Sigard & Hanukka Lamps: Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-1 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-12; 4-8: Paintings by J.B. Ryback: Histadrut Bldg., 7 Keller St., Mt. Carmel.

10-1: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.

10-1; 4-7: Paintings by Sarah Yascobsinik: Beitan Haomanim, 32 Hadar St.

TOMORROW:

JERUSALEM

Landscape: Opening of comparative exhibition from the Museum's collection.

TEL AVIV

6.30 & 9 p.m.: "Call Me Chimka" Chamber Theatre: Mograbi Hall. 7.30 & 9.45 p.m.: "Special Appeal:" Premiere: Li-La-Lo Theatre; Yasha Heifetz Hall.

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Jerusalem Cinemas

EDEN: Ambush (6 & 8 p.m.). Today at 3 p.m.: Crisis.

EDISON: The Interrupted Journey (6.15 & 8.15 p.m.). Today at 2.30 p.m.: Mrs. Mike.

ORION: For Whom the Bell Tolls (6 & 9 p.m.).

SEMADAR: The Thief of Baghdad (5.30, 7.30 & 9 p.m.).

STUDIO: Letter from an Unknown Woman (6.15 & 8.15 p.m.). Also today at 2.30 p.m.

ZION: Sealed Verdict (6 & 8.15 p.m.). Today at 3 p.m.: Task Force.

SUPREME COURT CASES TODAY

Before the President & Justices Agranat and Witkon: (Motion 74/50): A. Anushi (rep. by Weisel) v. M. Gurwitz & Others (rep. by Shaoni). (C.A.65/49): M. Brigler (rep. by Goldenberg) v. M. Weiss (rep. by Wolff).

Before Justices Olshan, Cheshin & Silberg: (Cr.A.105/50): Y. Freiman (rep. by Adareth) v. Attorney General.

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RAMAT GAN: RAMA
Thursday, Feb. 8, 8 p.m.
Faust
with RAPHAEL ARIE
of La Scala, Milan
Conductor: G. Singer
NATHANYA: ESTHER
Wednesday, Jan. 31, 8.30 p.m.
Rigoletto
Conductor: M. Gilbkin
Tickets:
Tel Aviv: Bailin, 97 Allenby Road.
Ramat Gan: Machsanit, Fourth Street.
Nathanya: Shtadt (Municipal Building).

NIGHTLY: STARTING SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1951 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ISRAEL
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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	°A	R	°F	R
Mt. Cana'an	—	2	11	13
Haifa	58	5	18	19
Nathanya	60	8	18	19
Lydda Airport	61	6	18	19
Jerusalem	63	3	11	13
Beersheba	41	4	17	19

FORECAST: Fair. Northeasterly winds, except in coastal plain.
Outlook for tomorrow: Fair with gradual increase in coldness.
*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. yesterday.
B) Minimum temp. yesterday.
C) Maximum temp. yesterday.
D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

Fifty Arab children in traditional dress were among the 1,200 youngsters who yesterday took part in the planting of 1,000 saplings in a new Jaffa municipal garden. The planting, due to have taken place on Tu B'Shvat was postponed because of the weather.

* * *

For adding the figure "1" to a Ministry of Supply and Rationing permit for the transfer of five sheep from one district to another, S. Levy, 70, a synagogue beadle was brought before the Haifa District Court yesterday. Judge B. Zohar fined him IL.50 or six months imprisonment in consideration of his age.

* * *

The B'nai Gideon Lodge No. 1 of Jerusalem has contributed another IL.19,878 to the Jerusalem Police Fund for use in the Har Tuv ma'bara. The Lodge's total contribution to the ma'bara fund is now IL.44,878.

Fate of Poker In Court's Hands

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Is poker a game of skill or chance? This question will be decided by the District Court here, which today began hearing a test case on the issue. The Chief Magistrate, Mr. E. Malchi, ruled more than six months ago that poker, a game of chance, also required a large degree of skill.

The District Attorney's Office brought the present case directly to the District Court to be heard in summary trial in an attempt to reverse the ruling, which has, in effect, made the law against gambling inapplicable to poker.

The charge is against three residents of Rehovot who are said to have been playing poker on a Sabbath morning last August, in the carpentry shop of one of the accused. After three witnesses testified that they had seen the accused playing the game, the prosecutor called to the stand Mr. Dinel Getler, a constable in the Criminal Investigation Branch at police headquarters here. Mr. Getler, who gave his age as 26, said that he was an expert at poker, having played the game here and abroad since the age of 12. He said that poker was definitely a game of chance, with no skill involved.

DEPUTY MAYOR POSTS BONDS FOR SUSPECTS

Mr. M. Glickman-Porush (Orthodox Bloc), one of Jerusalem's three Deputy Mayors, yesterday signed three bonds of IL.100 each for three men suspected by police of setting fire to vehicles last Friday in the capital. The suspects then were released on bail.

Ration News

HAIFA DISTRICT — **Eggs:** The monthly ration for physical labourers has been decreased from 8 to 6.

Double Meat Ration Next Week; No Limit on Potatoes

A double ration of 250 grams of meat will be distributed in all areas where there has been no ration during the past fortnight, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. M. Gertzberg, announced yesterday. The regular ration of 125 grams will be available at other places.

The ship bringing the meat was held up in foreign ports, Mr. Gertzberg said. The availability of meat supplies sufficient to satisfy nutritional requirements will depend in future to a great degree on the extent to which the international situation affects shipping and on the general economic situation in Israel, he said.

In a lengthy statement, the Secretary-General of the Agriculture Ministry also said that potatoes will be sold unrationed beginning Monday. A 6,000-ton shipment has arrived and additional quantities are expected.

Other Foods

The official statement also included information on the following basic foods:

Bread: A bread enriched with milk powder has been made available, though in insufficient supplies since it is being baked at present by only a limited number of bakeries. It is expected that sufficient supplies will be marketed as soon as arrangements are completed for more bakeries to begin producing this type of bread.

The Minister for Religious Affairs has given his approval to the manufacture of this bread. It is being baked in a shape different from non-enriched bread (two buns joined to form an "eight"), and will have a special label to enable consumers to avoid using this bread with meat. It is hoped that the Chief Rabbinate will cooperate in a campaign of public education on the use of this type of bread.

Eggs: In order to guarantee a larger egg ration for Passover, the ration for adults has been reduced from four to three and for children from seven to six per week during February and March. The monthly ration of powdered egg will be doubled.

Fats: Efforts to increase the fat ration have run into "serious objective" difficulties. Five hundred grams of butter will continue to be available as part of the kilogram of fats per person each month. It is hoped that children to two years of age may receive additional rations of fresh butter.

Lebeniya and milk: Lebeniya has been improved by the addition of cream, without a price rise. Efforts are being made to provide milk to adults on a daily basis.

Soap: Soap supplies will increase following the recent arrival of quantities of caustic soda. Experiments are being continued on the manufacture of Bentonite. Favourable reaction to the soap has been received from housewives using it.

Orders have been placed for the raw material needed in the preparation of Bentonite. Housewives using the soap will be polled for their opinions by the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research.

Coffee: Unadulterated coffee will be distributed for the January ration.

Mr. Gertzberg also said that shops will remain open until 9 p.m. on Thursdays to enable working women to make their purchases and to cut down the length of lines outside shops during the day. Shopkeepers will be permitted to lengthen the afternoon closing time on this day.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Health will take over from the Medical Association the arrangements for the supply of special rations to ill persons. An advisory medical committee will assist the Minister of Agriculture. Local medical committees will be appointed by the Minister of Health upon consultation with the Medical Association and other medical groups in Israel.

Closer Control Of Solel Boneh Urged

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — More Histadrut supervision of the activities of Solel Boneh was urged by several speakers at the Histadrut Executive meeting here today. Some of the company's managers also urged more contact between the Histadrut institutions and the company.

The speakers pressed for the establishment of a public relations office in Solel Boneh, to explain the activities of the company. One manager, Mr. M. Tauman (Mapam), said that a worker would be coopted to the company's management to serve for a year. All speakers said they did not doubt the integrity of the directorate of the company, and were glad to hear all the earnings were reinvested in the company.

The Histadrut today provides employment to 115 per cent more workers than it did two years ago, Mr. Z. Onn, of the Central Committee, told the gathering. The country, as a whole, absorbed 85 per cent more workers. Solel Boneh employs 7,300 permanent workers; Histadrut co-operatives about 5,000; some 300 industrial enterprises in various kibbutzim, 3,000; and the rest of the 16,700 workers are employed by other Histadrut industries, including Tnuva, Hamashbir and similar institutions. Mr. Onn proposed that Solel Boneh should take into partnership the IL.10m. in workers' mutual assistance funds now lying idle in banks. The Histadrut Executive will adopt decisions on Solel Boneh at its next meeting.

Yusef Abu Ghosh Shoots Himself

Yusef Abu Ghosh was taken to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem yesterday after shooting himself in the leg in front of the Abu Ghosh police station.

He told police that he had done it in protest against the deportation of four Arab infiltrators who had entered Israel with Yusef when he returned from Nablus. Police said that he had no licence to carry a weapon.

Yusef also faces a preliminary inquiry on the charge of attempted murder.

Court Adjourns In Petah Tikva Case

The application of Mr. Moshe Shwalab for an invalidation order against the election of Mr. Pinhas Rashish as Mayor of Petah Tikva has been adjourned until today, pending the completion of legal formalities. The High Court has been hearing the cross-examination of witnesses for nearly two full days.

An order nisi was obtained against Mr. Rashish on the grounds that Mr. D. Neuman, who had cast the decisive vote in his favour, had moved to a quarter outside the Municipal boundary and was no longer entitled to vote.

The respondents claimed that Mr. Neuman had continued to occupy a room in Petah Tikva, which was therefore still his home.

The case is being heard in a crowded courtroom before Justices Smotra, Cheshin, and Silberg.

Dr. N.A. Hornstein is appearing for applicant, Mr. A. Levin for Mr. Rashish, Mr. N. Gross for Mr. Neuman, and Mr. I. Yehiel for Mr. Saphir, former Mayor, who was also joined as a respondent.

Export-Import Bank To Release Loan Funds Now

A report on the allocation and expenditure of the $35m. loan for agricultural development granted by the Import and Export Bank, was presented yesterday in Jerusalem to the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency by Dr. R. Weitz, who recently returned from the U.S. after completing the negotiations.

Dr. Weitz said that the release of funds had been delayed because of the current shortage of raw materials and equipment in the U.S. due to heavy private buying and government emergency measures. The Bank officials, however, had proved most sympathetic to the urgent need to develop Israel agriculture, and had agreed to make the cash available immediately.

It is planned to spend about $15m. on equipment for the fertilizer and chemical factory in Haifa Bay; $3½m. on expansion of the citrus industry; $7m. on equipment for water projects; and $19m. on general supplies and equipment.

The Bank has agreed to allocate $27m. in hard currency for the following purposes: —

$12m. for pipes and steel for irrigation; $6m. for livestock; $5m. for building materials; 2.7m. for agricultural machinery and equipment; and $1m. for various other purchases.

Under the present system of steel allocation, only 13,000 tons will be available to Israel during the coming year, but special efforts are now being made to obtain additional supplies under the "Special Procurement Allocation" scheme, and it is hoped that the allocation will be increased to 100,000 tons.

The first deliveries of pipes and steel are expected in about 6 or 8 months.

Agricultural equipment and machinery are still available on the market, although tractors are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. $600,000 worth of spare parts are being ordered, however, which it is hoped will meet the demands of new settlements for the next two or three years. Efforts are also being made to purchase additional spares for the use of older settlements.

Mr. Weitz emphasized the increasing difficulty in obtaining iron and other building materials, and stressed the need to develop the use of other construction methods employing substitute materials.

Triplets Born, Father Faints

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Israel Mandle fainted with joy when told that his wife, Sonia, had given birth to triplets at the Ramat Marpe Hospital here this morning. The two girls, the boy, and both parents are doing well.

The Mandles, who now live in Nathanya, came to Israel with a year-old son from a camp near Munich two years ago.

University Asks More Gov't Aid

The Hebrew University has appealed to the Government to cover half of the University's 1950/51 budget, to assume half the financial cost of its building and development scheme, and to release materials for the building programme, it was learned yesterday.

The 50 per cent budget grant would amount to IL.850,000, and the building grant approximately IL.1½m. The above requests are part of a three-part appeal of which the first, a loan of IL.250,000, has already been granted.

According to the University's Information Department, the need for Government aid was made imperative by the tremendous increase in the number of students—this year's registration totalled 2,000—the expenses involved in renting buildings and replacing scientific equipment and books since the exile from Mount Scopus, the addition of the Law Faculty and the Medical School, and the expansion of scientific research. Income from abroad, on the other hand, has dropped considerably.

IL.3m. Expansion

The University's building programme for the coming three or four years provides for construction of 30,000 square metres of urgently needed floor space to cost approximately IL.3m. Among the projected buildings are a Medical School centre and a branch of the Library. It was stated that both buildings in the town would be necessary even in the event of the University's return to Mount Scopus, as the Scopus facilities are no longer adequate for the current needs.

The appeal was made in accordance with prevailing practice in University finance in some countries abroad. England, for example, subsidizes new Universities to the extent of 60 per cent of their budgets.

ROAD WORKER INJURED BY GRENADE EXPLOSION

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — Working on ditch-digging near the Lydda-Tel Litvinsky road this morning, Shlomo Reisavich, 50, of Mahanie Israel, was seriously wounded when a "Red Devil" grenade exploded under him. He was taken to the Hadassah Hospital. A second worker with him was unhurt.

Ex-Ministers In Yugoslav Spy Trial

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — Seventeen Yugoslavs were today facing trial before the Federal Military Court here on charges of plotting to overthrow Marshal Tito and replace him by ex-King Peter.

Eleven of the defendants are alleged to have been trained at a spy school in Paris under the direction of a former Yugoslav Premier, Dragisha Cvetkovich, and other members of the former exiled Yugoslav government. They are said to have been smuggled from Trieste and Austria at various times during the past three years.

The first two defendants, Milorad Chupak and Danilo Manolovich, have pleaded guilty. The former said he had refused to work for American intelligence but had worked "for our king."

Six more people, including former ministers Kosta Kumanudi and Vejsil Popovich and former police General Milutin Stefanovich, were facing trial at the same time on charges of forming an illegal committee to overthrow the government.

Kumanudi has already served a short sentence for collaboration with General Draza Michailovich, chief of the Chetniks, condemned to death and shot in 1946.

Families Believed Tricked by Instructor

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Jewish Agency officials disclosed here today that the 50 Kurdish immigrants who have been camping in the courtyard of the Histadrut building here for the past week left their moshav at Mivtahim for Beersheba under the misapprehension that they were being transferred to Tiberias.

It is understood that the instructor at Mivtahim, which is settled entirely by Kurdish immigrants, was dissatisfied with the work of this group, and told them that he was sending them to join another group at Tiberias. The driver of the lorry, however, was apparently told to take them to Beersheba and unload them and their belongings in the town. Officials of the Agency and of the Welfare Ministry are now investigating the matter.

The families were today offered IL.2 per person to help them find their own way to Tiberias, but they refused to move. They have been receiving no financial or other support from the authorities here since Monday.

IL.90,000 Voted For J'lem Works Projects

An appropriation of IL. 90,000 for the immediate implementation of several public works projects in the capital area was voted by the Jerusalem Municipal Council at its meeting on Wednesday night.

The meeting, which ended well past midnight, voted to use the funds for further drainage in the city and to build a road to the new community at Bet Mazmil, which is now under construction.

Because of the late hour the Council decided to postpone the election of an executive. It recommended that representatives of the coalition and the opposition meet before the next meeting to discuss the matter.

Scone Stone In Jerusalem?

WINNIPEG, Thursday (UP). — The Stone of Scone which was stolen from Westminster Abbey on December 25 has been taken to Israel, according to Dr. J. Sprinnett, Dominion Commissioner of the British Israel World Federation. He said his predictions were "purely hypothetical and I cannot guarantee them to be fulfilled."

"The 'Stone of Destiny' is not irretrievably lost. It is my suggestion that it is being taken by Divine will to Jerusalem in preparation for the return of Jesus." This he thought was near.

Dr. Sprinnett dismissed the theory that the stone was taken from the British royal coronation chair by Scottish nationalist. "The Scots are too honourable to have taken part in such a nefarious plot."

Davis Ratified After Success in Panama

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the President's nomination of Mr. Monnett B. Davis as U.S. Ambassador to Israel. The nomination must now go to the entire Senate for confirmation.

Under the headline "Success of a Mission," a local paper, "Panama American," owned by a former president, praises in a leader the work of Mr. Davis during his ambassadorship there. The leader points out that Mr. Davis inherited a legacy of mistakes, He arrived just after Panama had rejected a defence bases agreement with the U.S. and due in no small measure to his work, Panama now cooperates fully with the U.S. government.

NEW U.K. MINISTER FOR BAGHDAD

LONDON, Thursday, (AP). — The Foreign Office announced today the appointment of Sir John Monroe Troutbeck, head of the British Middle East Office in Cairo since 1947, as Ambassador to Baghdad. Sir John succeeds Sir Henry Mack, who was appointed Ambassador to Buenos Aires last Friday.

Sharett Greeting On Australia Day

Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett has sent a message to the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. P. C. Spender, on the occasion of Australia Day, which takes place today. In it, Mr. Sharett extended the "warm good wishes of the Government and people of Israel, who note with admiration the wonderful developments in every sphere of life during the half century of Australian nationhood which is being celebrated this year."

The Australian Minister to Israel, and Mrs. Fuhrman, are to hold a reception at the Yarkon Hotel in Tel Aviv tomorrow night. In a note on the invitation, the Minister explains that although Australia Day is observed on January 26, the Legation reception in Israel is being held on the following day, so as not to interfere with the Sabbath.

Malan Urges Europe To Stay Out of Asia

CAPETOWN, Thursday (Reuter). — The South African Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, declared today that eventually Europe should as far as possible withdraw from Asia. 'Let Asia be for the Asiatics; let them settle their own problems," he said.

Moving an amendment to a motion of censure on his government in parliament here, Dr. Malan said: The international situation was grave, but he was convinced it would not lead to world war. Russia and China, he believed, did not want war. In the Western countries there was no desire to wage war to exterminate Communism.

"I go on the assumption that each country must choose its own government and ideology without interference from any other country."

He said the U.S. was trying to save the U.N. in the question of Korea. He added that if she were not supported she might isolate herself again and withdraw from the fight against Communism except on her own soil. "If it comes to the point we can do nothing else but throw our weight in with the U.S."

Holding S.W. Africa

Dr. Malan said attempts were being made to force on Southwest Africa an ideology which would mean the end of the European population there. In the whole world there was no more peaceful or satisfied territory than Southwest Africa, he declared.

The U.N. would never be satisfied until Indians in South Africa were on an equal footing with Europeans. This would mean the end of Natal so far as Europeans were concerned.

Rhee Gov't Says 2m. Refugees Resettled

PUSAN, Thursday (UP). — The South Korean government announced today more than two million refugees from Communist conquered areas of Korea have been resettled in South Korea.

The Minister of Social Affairs said that of 2,173,226 refugees counted so far, about 30 per cent required assistance. He said 87,000 have been resettled on Cheju Island off the Korean southern coast. Eighty-two camps have been set up in Pusan and others have been accommodated in the western part of the peninsula.

These figures surprised some residents in Pusan. According to the Ministry statement, only 50,000 refugees are being accommodated in the city. Unofficial estimates had placed the number at more than ten times that figure.

PIANOS
DOWN
QUILTS
and
EUROPEAN FURNITURE
"Signon"
61 Herzl St., Haifa.

Cables in Brief

TWO men, trapped 1,200 feet underground by a roof fall in a coal mine near Edwinstowe, England, were rescued yesterday after 27 hours behind a wall of debris. A third miner trapped with them was given up for dead.

BURMA government troops yesterday killed 50 rebels in a surprise attack on a stronghold at Yamethin, Central Burma. Two elephants were killed in the battle.

RAILWAY traffic in Austria is to be cut by 30 per cent because Poland has stopped coal deliveries.

IRAN'S premier, General Ali Razmara, yesterday won an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Majlis against charges that he was a "traitor" and a "stooge of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company."

MOSCOW radio has resumed attacks on the Finnish government, urging the Finns to "rise up against it." Among other charges, the radio said that though Finland is short of foreign currency she is importing luxury cars.

BARON Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, 82-year-old Marshal of Finland and former President of the Finnish Republic, is lying dangerously ill at the Cantonal Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland, where he underwent a "serious surgical operation."

ONLY A FEW DAYS IN TEL AVIV
Mme. LAILA

the world famous INDIAN SEER and Professor of Occult Sciences is on a world trip and is staying for a few days only in Tel Aviv.
She discloses the PAST, PRESENT and YOUR DESTINY, analyses your character and gives advice.
Receiving hours: 10-1 and 3-8.
45 Gordon St., ground floor.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' FUND
Sunday, February 18, at Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m., under the distinguished patronage of Mrs. Vera Weizmann, a gala concert by the great violinist
YEHUDI MENUHIN
with the participation of the pianist, Robert Levin.
All income dedicated to Disabled Soldiers' Fund.
The concert is given with the consent of the Impresarios, B. GILLON — K. GINZBURG.
Tickets: "Armon," 4 Hess St., Tel Aviv.

Haifa Cinemas
FROM SAT., JANUARY 27
HADAR
MARIA MALIBRAN
(The Genius & The Nightingale)
with Maria Cebotari
Music by Rossini-Bellini
Tel. 2509

Mayr Cinemas
Tel. 2456
FAUST
(Le beauté du diable)
with Gerard Philipe — as Faust
Michel Simon — as Mephisto
Simone Valere — as Margaret
MAYON CINEMA
2nd week
ATLANTIS
based on the famous book by Pierre Benoit
with Maria Montez
(as "Siren of Atlantis")

HAIFA CINEMAS
ORAH Tel. 4017
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WHIRLPOOL
Gene Tierney — Richard Conte
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BIG HANGOVER
Van Johnson — Elizabeth Taylor
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2nd week
DIOS SE LO PAGUE
Arturo de Cordova
Spanish speaking, English and French translations
ARMON Tel. 4348
THREE CAME HOME
Claudette Colbert, Patric Knowles
EN DOR Tel. 3421
TWO SISTERS
Yiddish speaking
Jenny Goldstein, Moniu Sarot
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TAP ROOTS
Technicolor
Van Heflin, Susan Hayward

Jerusalem Cinemas
From Sat., Jan. 27
EDEN
M.G.M.'s BIGGEST WESTERN IN 10 YEARS COMES FLAMING TO THE SCREEN
ROBERT TAYLOR — JOHN HODIAK — ARLENE DAHL in
AMBUSH
Sat.: 6 & 8 p.m. Sun.: 10.30 a.m.
Weekdays 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m.:
CRISIS Tel. 3939
SEMADAR
LAST TIME IN JERUSALEM
The Arabic Film
THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD
with CONRAD VEIDT — SABU — JUNE DUPREZ
in magic Technicolor
Sat.: 5.30, 7.30 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
EDISON
FORUM FILM PRESENTS
VALERIE HOBSON
RICHARD TODD
CHRISTINE NORDEN
in a love story that has survived a great hour of danger:
The Interrupted Journey
Sat.: 8.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.; also today at 2.30 p.m.
Tel. 4036
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FOURTH APPLAUDED WEEK
Stefan Zweig's immortal novel:
LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN
with JOAN FONTAINE
LOUIS JOURDAN
Sat.: 8.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.; also today at 2.30 p.m.
Tel. 4036
TEL-OR Tel. 3236
IDA LUPINO — ERROL FLYNN — ELEANOR PARKER
Violent love, wild temptation in Warner's romantic drama
ESCAPE ME NEVER
Today at 2.45 p.m.
THE BLACK ARROW
O-R-I-O-N
By public request: Ernest Hemingway's unforgettable
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS
Starring
GARY COOPER & INGRID BERGMAN
in TECHNICOLOR!
Sat.: 6 & 9 p.m. Sun.: 10 a.m.
Weekdays: 2.30, 6 & 9 p.m.
The public is requested to note hours of performances.
ZION HALL
RAY MILLAND — FLORENCE MARLEY
In the sensational and powerful story of Nazi underground fleeing:
SEALED VERDICT
Sat.: 6 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m.:
TASK FORCE
Y.M.C.A.
Sat. only at 5, 7 & 9 p.m. M.G.M.'s atom bomb story:
THE BEGINNING OF THE END
Brian Donlevy - Robert Walker - Audrey Totter - Tom Drake
Hebrew & Arabic titles. Central hearing
Advance sale today at box office from 2 p.m.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
ALLENBY Second Week
PAUL MUNI in
ANGEL ON MY SHOULDER
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
EDEN Third Week
SIGMUND TURKOV in
TEKIYAT KAF
(The Vow)
Love, Pathos, Humour, Jewish music
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
ESTHER
DA LUPINO — GLEN FORD
LUST FOR GOLD
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
MIGDALOR Second Week
The well-known Czechoslovak film
THE SILENT BARRICADE
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
MOGRABI Second Week
CLIFTON WEBB
"that Belvedere man"
CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN
with MYRNA LOY
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
OPHIR Second Week
Barbara STANWYCK, James MASON — Van HEFLIN in
EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE
M.G.M. Picture
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.
ORION Second Week
Sat. at 5.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
JUNE HAVER — RAY BOLGER in
Warner's musical
LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING
Today at 2.45 p.m. and on Sunday at 11 a.m.:
"LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING"
SHDEROTH
LESLIE HOWARD in
Bernard Shaw's
PYGMALION
Saturday at 5.15, 7, 9 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
TAMAR Eighth Week
RISO AMARO
(Bitter Rice)
starring Silvana Mangano
A Ponti Film
Evening: 7 and 9
Non-Stop Performances
From 9.45 a.m. until 5.30 p.m.
Today from 9.45 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Last show at 5.45 p.m.
CENTRALLY
Children under 16 not admitted

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Personal Notices

Mrs. Heddy Brandeis, Jerusalem — Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Friedlander, Jerusalem

take pleasure in inviting all relatives and friends to the WEDDING of their children

RUTH and MAX

which will take place on Thursday, February 1, at 11b Rehov Alfasi, Jerusalem.
RECEPTION: 3—6 p.m.

This is the only intimation

Mrs. Rosa Deutsch of Tel Aviv

has the pleasure to announce that the wedding ceremony of her daughter BETTY to Mr. SALO BECKERMANN will take place on Thursday, February 1, 1951, at 2 p.m. at the Ihud Shivat Zion Synagogue, 67 Ben Yehuda Road, Tel Aviv. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

Cables: Deutsch-Beckermann, 230 Ben Yehuda Road, Tel Aviv.

We wish to thank all friends and acquaintances for the sympathy shown on the death of our husband and father

Mr. ALFRED GRUENPETER

GERTRUD GRUENPETER, née HAUSDORFF
ERNST & THEA WOLFF, nee GRUENPETER

Haifa, January 25, 1951.

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Friday, January 26, 1951
Shevat 10, 5711, Rabia Tani 18, 1370

AUSTRIA HALF OUT OF WEST DEFENCES

By Richard Mowrer

VIENNA.—ALMOST unnoticed by the West but observed with the keenest interest by the Russians little Austria is rocking violently in the backwash of Gen. Eisenhower's swift tour of the Allied armies in Europe.

The commotion centres on the question whether the American, British and French occupation forces in Austria, like their counterparts in Western Germany, are to come under the direct command of Gen. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Atlantic Armies.

So far the question has not been broached, at least not officially. Some people here, notably pro-West Austrians and Western diplomats, hope it won't be. They admit that at first glance inclusion under the Eisenhower command of the West's occupation forces here would be a logical development. But they fear that the Soviets would choose to construe such a step as a violation of present four-power control of Austria and reason enough to drag half the country behind the Iron Curtain.

Certainly Russians here have manifested some curiosity regarding Austria's part, if any, in the Atlantic defence pattern. According to Western diplomats in contact with them the Russians seem to be lying in wait for an opening. These sources think that such an opening might be furnished by the announcement that the Western powers' troops in Austria are to come under SHAPE? The following sequence of events might then be set in motion:

Illegal Extension

Soviet declaration that the inclusion of any part of the occupation forces in Austria in the Eisenhower command is an illegal extension of the Atlantic Pact to Austria;

Soviet declaration that therefore Russia considers the quadri-partite occupation statute of Austria null and void.

Blocking by the Soviets of the Western powers' rail, road and air communications with Vienna which is 90 miles inside the Russian occupation zone.

Setting up by the Soviets of a complete blockade of the Western zones in the capital. (Unlike Berlin there could be no airlift here because there are no adequate airfields within the city limits).

Vienna Isolated

Soviet backing of a Communist putsch to overthrow the Austrian government and set up a pro-Soviet regime in Eastern Austria. Cut off from free contact the Western garrisons of Vienna would be of doubtful value in helping the Austrian government to fight off the Communists.

Eastern Austria, the capital, and half the country's seven million population would thus come under absolute control of the Russians. The risk of a general war would be that much nearer.

The people who hold these views argue this way:

The Austrian Alps are a vital part of Western Europe's defence system and the Allied forces in Austria should be considered an integral part of the Atlantic Armies. But if, as it seems, Europe needs time in which to organize its defence there is no use precipitating things unnecessarily through lack of circumspection. Proclaiming to the four winds, and to the Russians, that the Austrian command is to be an integral part of SHAPE (if that is indeed the plan) would be to play into the Russians' hands. Therefore, please handle with care!

Meantime reports from the nearby Cominform states indicate steady preparations for a showdown with Yugoslavia, possessor of the largest European army standing up to the Kremlin. In Hungary the Red Army has not increased its strength, as far as is known, but there has been a marked increase in the number of high Russian officers there. These officers have been brought to Hungary to reinforce the cadres of the Hungarian army, it is believed. Yugoslav intelligence sources say that Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria have increased their combined forces by 155,000 men since December 1.

The Kremlin may be seriously considering pulling off a "Korea" in the Balkans to eliminate Tito's tough but inadequately equipped army before the Atlantic powers get around to fitting it into their Mediterranean front.

Readers' Letters

OVERHAUL FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEM

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—The recent spectacle of electing a mayor of the Holy City, who was not even elected to the City Council, brings into strong relief the crazy quilt of party politics which threatens to ruin our democratic aspirations in Israel.

In every true democracy men are elected to office for their qualifications, including, of course, their party convictions. Why not elect our mayors by the vote of the people themselves? and if one election should offer an unstable plurality, we might provide that the two candidates drawing the highest vote should be matched against each other in a final election, within a few weeks thereafter.

By all means let there be parties, preferably two parties (a Government majority party and a "loyal" opposition), but there is no need for every shade of opposition to be represented by a separate party. If we must have a system of voting by parties instead of for individuals (as for the English Parliament and the American Congress), then, in self-defence, we should limit the ravages of party strife by circumscribing the limits of their jurisdiction.

Why is it not possible to divide the country into 12 electoral districts—reminiscent of the 12 tribes—with only 10 members elected from each district to the Knesset: or better still, one half of the Knesset members might be elected every two years (making the Knesset a continuous body, each member serving a period of four years), so that only five members would be selected from each "tribe"? That would have the healthy reaction of automatically forcing the elimination of splinter parties (who would have no hope of electing their candidates) and encourage the development of two, or, at most, three large parties to guide the destinies of the States. This would have the beneficial result of localizing party strife and making party leadership more amenable to the voting constituency.

Yours, etc.,
BERNARD ROSENBLATT

Haifa, January 17.

Points from Letters

EXTRA RATIONS — Our doctor prescribed extra chicken rations for my nine-month old baby who was very ill and lost a great deal of weight. Our chicken distributor's shop was closed and a notice posted that extra ration cards could only be registered on Sundays and Mondays between 8-10 a.m. At another shop I was told that there was no chicken this week, and that if I registered next week it was doubtful whether I would receive the ration. How can I get the food for a child who needs it urgently?
Tel Aviv — R.Z.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By Nathaniel Gubbins

BELOW, Dr. Gubbins, famous Fleet-street quack, answers some questions on how to avoid influenza.

Question: In view of the shortage of meat, what sort of food should I eat to build up body resistance?

Answer: Sole, chicken, turkey, pheasant, partridge, quail, pate de foie gras. If these are unobtainable, eat all the fat you can. Get up early and devour the family ration of cheese, butter, margarine, and eggs before your wife and children are awake. Remember, this is a tough age and a tough country. It's you or the family, big boy.

Q: How can mother, the linch-pin of the family, avoid 'flu? And the children?

A: As they also need body-building fat, leave them the ration of oil. If they complain, tell them about the Eskimos who eat candle grease and never get 'flu.

Q: Will early morning exercises help?

A: You will get all the early morning exercises you need creeping down the stairs while your family is asleep, tip-toeing through the kitchen and picking the larder.

Q: What about hardening the body against infection?

A: This is a good idea so far as your wife and family are concerned. Tell them to "enjoy the winter" by keeping out in the fresh air all day, except on Sunday, when your dinner must be cooked. This is your only chance of eating most of the 'flu-resisting meat ration. Moreover, if your family is out all day while you are in your warm office you will be saving fuel and avoiding the worry of the high cost of home heating. Worry lowers body resistance and leaves it unguarded against infection.

Q: Are vitamin pills any good?

A: Not for you. All the vitamins necessary to bodily health will be found in the family rations you are eating, and a good lunch in the City six times a week. If you think your family need them your doctor will provide prescriptions for nothing.

Q: Are inoculations worth while?

A: They were worth while to me when I could charge for them. Under the National Health Service they are no good to anybody, unless you want to try a free experiment on your wife.

Q: Suppose after all precautions, I get 'flu?

A: Stay in bed and make as much fuss as possible. And don't worry about feeling too ill to make that early morning trip to the larder. A heavy diet when you are sick only makes you worse.

Q: Suppose my wife gets 'flu?

A: Move into the nearest hotel.

Make Believe World

A SCIENTIST (bless 'em all) has discovered a way of turning cheap drinks into vintage wines, and new wines into old, by sound waves.

So it won't be long now before old eggs, by a reverse process, are turned into new laid eggs, ewe mutton into prime Canterbury lamb, and fizzy lemonade into Old Tokay.

In the future world of make believe nothing will be real. Few of us but scientists and administrators will know what we're eating, drinking or even doing.

When alchemists have made banquets out of firewood and fine clothes out of waste paper, the hypnotist will come into his own. He will be engaged by a vote-catching Government during by-elections to persuade some homeless, flat-footed drudge in a fish queue that she is a lucky woman with a good income and a town house in a fashionable London square.

All the period furniture will be imaginary, too. When the drudge looks in the mirror, the hypnotist will persuade her she is young and beautiful. Her lovely figure will be clothed in the latest daring evening model even though she is as naked as the king in the fairy tale.

Switch on the imaginary lights, madam. Your imaginary guests are arriving.

They are all handsome, distinguished looking men in faultless evening dress. The buffet table is laid with horse meat turned into prime roast beef, a lump of stale cod turned into smoked salmon; a heel of mouldy cheese has become a ripe Stilton.

Hand round the glasses of paraffin which sound waves have turned into cocktails. Listen to your imaginary witty remarks and their imaginary witty replies.

Then open the bottle of sparkling dish water (now champagne) and watch the surprise on their faces as they take the first sip....

Yes, they do look a bit surprised, don't they? Are you sure your sound wave machine (home model) worked properly?

Are you sure? Maybe it's dish water after all. Maybe your guests are real after all.

And heavens no wonder they look surprised. And embarrassed, too.

Maybe.... why, maybe, madam, you're naked after all.

Soil is Australia's Strength

By O.C.W. Fubrman
Australian Minister to Israel

THE British Flag broke at the masthead at Sydney Cove, Australia, on January 26, 1788, and, since that historic event, January 26 has been known variously as "Foundation Day" or "Australia Day." This year, 1951, the Commonwealth of Australia celebrates its Jubilee as a Federal entity — 50 years of achievement as a "Federal Commonwealth indissoluble" to use words weighty in the meaning of the Australian Constitution Act.

In the annals of many other countries, 50 years is but a fleeting breath. But those 50 years have been momentous for all mankind. Within that time, change has been universal. The tempo of life has quickened, the barriers of space have been reduced, science has permeated every aspect of life with its discoveries and their applications and human values have been elevated in the ordering of society. Man has gone far in the conquest of the elements, but humanity has yet to conquer man.

Despite world changes, progress has scarcely marched more firmly anywhere than in Australia. From an outpost, Australia has grown to a citadel of freedom. From a group of colonies, it has grown in strength to nationhood noble in deeds and virile in ideas.

More than ten years elapsed before the young Australian Commonwealth entered as a nation into a world war. In those early days, an Australian Navy had been created, and the Australian Army had come into being. The character that had distinguished the settlement, pioneering and building up of Australia blossomed under fire, first in sweeping the enemy from the Pacific, then in the vain but glorious adventure on Gallipoli and finally in the consummation of victory in France. This tradition was embellished as Australia's sons took their place in the tide of war in 1939 and, thereafter, as it ebbed and flowed, in Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia itself.

Most of the people living in Australia when the march to Federation began were born in other lands. They were predominantly, as they are today, of British stock. In Australia, they found inspiration for ideas and there was opportunity that knew no bounds. A great Australian is not always a man or woman born in Australia, but one who has contributed to the building of Australia.

Population Increase

As the Australian Commonwealth enters its second 50 years, it has gone far towards bringing to the shores of Australia a stream of new people far exceeding the rich infusion that built its strength as first gold and then industry beckoned the early pioneers. Australia today is increasing its population at a faster rate proportionately than even the United States achieved when America was the lodestar of vast emigrations from Europe. To those who are going today from the British Isles and Europe, Australia is offering a welcome and bending her efforts towards making them one in life and Australian way of thought.

The basic strength of Australia comes from the soil. Through the vast acres of Australia, wool and foodstuffs form the basis of Australian prosperity and are provided for other peoples to meet their needs. From Australia's mines and rivers, the motive power and the materials of industry are drawn. We in Australia profit by the lesson history has taught that those who prize the soil may prosper, but those who neglect it are buried with their civilization beneath it.

The year 1951 is a year when Australia may justly celebrate, but there is much yet to be done. The jubilee of the Federation of Australia is but a milestone—not an end. In the march of time, we of Australia greet the people of Israel. Our destinies are comparable. We move resolutely, with firm, unfaltering steps, towards a common goal — peace, prosperity and happiness.

RAMBLERS NOTEBOOK

Unique Open Air Museum

WITH press conferences, openings, the laying of corner stones in abundance, the completion of Jerusalem's unique open air museum in Sanhedria, accomplished by the Antiquities Department and the Municipality, has not been noticed by the general public. The archeologists have a tendency to hide their light under a bushel.

An important part of Jerusalem's old "Via Appia," the series of Maccabean and Herodian rock-hewn tombs, embedded in the fresh green of the forest reserve of Sanhedria, has now been cleared. The work not only adds a new important sightseeing point to the attractions of the Capital, it has also brought quite a number of interesting archeological details to light.

The fully excavated tombs show beyond any doubt that the original rock faces were created by quarrying. When the vertical spaces had become too high for stone cutting or the limit of the quarry had been reached, the owner sold locations for tombs. In front of the new burial sites, however, the quarrying went on. Many half-worked ashlars, probably cut for the "Third Wall" just before the siege of Jerusalem, are still to be seen in Sanhedria. Under an overhanging rock, moreover, an ancient mason's rusty tools were found, abandoned, perhaps, the day Titus' advance guards arrived.

Many of the tombs comply exactly with the Talmudic specifications. But the Talmud was wise in adding "local conditions permitting." In two or three instances calculations were faulty and the burial shelves, the "Kokim," are cut into the next sepulchral cave. One burial place, that of a young girl, laid to rest with her spinning wheel, was found untouched and the remains were reburied in the new cemetery at Sanhedria.

A unique discovery was a tomb under an arch, an "arcosolium" in catacomb style, the front wall of which is sculptured like a sarcophagus. Graceful rosettes have been carved into the living rock, quite an accomplishment in such a narrow cave. The decor is similar to that of the so-called "Coffin of Mariamne" removed from the "Tomb of the Herodian Family" (which Jotham Rothschild, the architect in charge, is clearing now) to the Greek Patriarchate in the Old City. The beautiful relief work in Sanhedria was probably executed by the same master. Rough cuttings show that grave robbers tried to remove the carvings but found the rock too hard. An iron grille will protect this valuable find against any further depredations. Another important discovery was a big tomb, the entrance hall of which is upheld by Doric columns; as in the "Chesir Tomb" in the Kedron Valley, one of the tombs has been converted into a cistern serving the caravanseral early Arabs had built into the monumental "Tomb of the Judges." A watering trough has been cut under a pointed arch. With a recent concrete pillbox crowning the rock, the work of three historical epochs has a certain picturesqueness. The clearing of the famous "Tomb of the Judges" itself has revealed an unknown shaft with a burial cave at the bottom where fragments of a magnificent sarcophagus have been found.

This, the best known tomb of the Sanhedria Necropolis, has, rather surprisingly, been left outside of the new Municipal Garden. The land is private property and the owners have asked an exorbitant price, although building is prohibited there. *Th.F.M.*

The pillbox which was built over the now uncovered entrance to the caves (below). Photo by Kneller

STUDENTS STRIKE

The Hebrew University have come to a head. At a meeting on Wednesday night, the student organization decided to call a strike until the University agrees to the continued holding of two sittings for the annual examinations, and to the free choice by the student of the time of his examination. It is claimed that many students who are working their way through college would be forced to abandon their studies unless they can stagger their examinations. Thus, not only would the University lose a large number of scholars; many students who have earned their right to academic training after years of military service, both before and since the establishment of the State, would feel cheated.

The issues of the strike, however, are broader than those implied in the clauses of last week's negotiations. The fact that a third upheaval is taking place within a year indicates some basic dislocation in the relations between the parties, as well as something basically askew in the intellectual and political housekeeping of one or both parties. Such means as strikes, in this case, and lockout, in the case of the medical students last autumn, have been made use of here, although tradition dictates that they be held in reserve for more vital political or academic conflicts. The strikers seem to feel that the conservative University administration has been insensitive to the needs of a strained student body conditioned by war and by a society in perpetual transition. The University, on the other hand, may see the Students' Organization as a mercurial element inconsiderate of financial problems and anxious to grind its political axes within the hallowed halls of study. Neither will trust the other further than the door of the conference room, if that far.

The University has remained remarkably static throughout dynamic decades. And there is no doubt that the student organization has been consumed from within by party politics that transcend the framework of strict student activity. The University has been lax in its administrative aspects; the Students' Organization has been remarkably brash in its recurrent outbursts. In the face of not dissimilar housing, financial and academic difficulties on both sides, it should be possible for understanding to be reached. As long as the strike continues, expensive classroom space and academic staffs will remain idle, and students of all faculties will lose valuable study time.

There is no doubt that the University, faced with the trebled student body, was bound to tighten up its administrative procedure. It is questionable, however, whether the abolition of the autumn examinations offered a suitable point of departure. Meanwhile, it would be well for both parties to consider the problem of the University's academic and technical assistants who are threatening a strike over pay conditions.

Tourists and Visitors to Jerusalem are welcome to attend

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or necessity said RVW to Pat. It is wonderful to be farm-minded: a Home of your own; chicken coops, cowsheds; growing vegetables. Living with salubrious nature-sun-burned, laughing your way through life and away from its daily din "where Nirvana reigns supreme, and serenity prevails." Rip Van Winkle is right: it is both necessary and advisable.

You are cordially invited to consult our list in connection with the vast collection of farms studding Tel Aviv's surroundings: farms for sale in Ramat-Hadar, Kfar Sirkin, Petah Tikva, Nachalat Yehuda. In Nathanya's ever rising star—vast collection of plots for sale from 800 Pruta a metre and up; 14 dunams for sale in Herzlia "G"; 6½ dunams for sale on the Nathanya main Rd. Two industrial plots in Ramat Gan; 9 dunams for industrial purposes in Rishon Le Zion. A cosy three-roomed villa for sale in Ramat Gan. A three-roomed sumptuous apartment for sale in Tel Aviv. A 2½-roomed apartment in Kiryat Meir — for sale.

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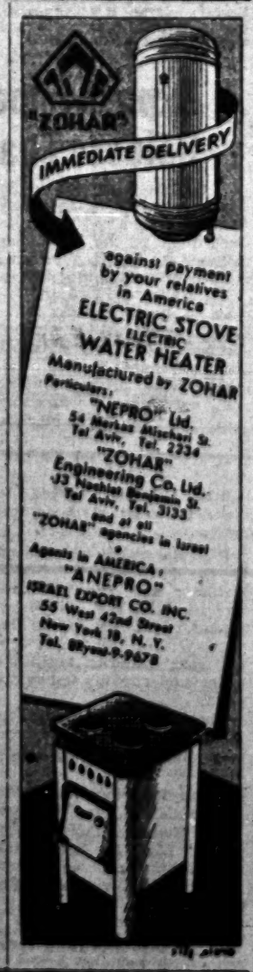

ISRAEL-AMERICA
Friendship League
TEL AVIV BRANCH
Mr. GEORGE CASSIDY
member of the U.S. Journalist delegation now visiting Israel, representative of the "Brooklyn Echo" and former managing editor of the "New York Evening Post," will deliver a guest lecture on:
"AS SEEN FROM NEW YORK"
at the Club House, 17a Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv on Saturday, January 27, at 8 p.m.
Other members of the delegation will take part and address the meeting.

GERMAN-MADE TYPEWRITER FOR $25

SOVIET ECONOMIC MYSTERY

By Theodore H. White

PARIS (ONA) — HERE on my desk is the myth story. It is a handsome black-cased typewriter, its keys of dark maroon, its body enamelled in dove grey. It weighs ten and a half pounds.

The Russian Government is offering this typewriter for sale at $25 dollars — half the cost of a typewriter anywhere in Europe, about one-fourth the cost of a similar typewriter in the United States.

A friend of mine brought the typewriter home to show me last night. My friend exports and imports goods all over the world. He has been offered 20,000 such typewriters for export to the United States, South America, the British dominions or anywhere else in the world he choses. Nowhere else, says he, can such a typewriter — with its margin releases and margin sets, its shifts, its complex spacing — be offered for any comparable price.

The typewriter cannot talk except when its keys are struck. But as it sits silent it asks questions that reflect all the dark world in which men live today.

It is the first manufactured item of Soviet consumer goods which this correspondent has even seen that can bear comparison with the best of West manufactures. At the price it is offered it can undersell anything Britain, France or America makes. What does it mean?

Made in Germany?

On the back of the typewriter is stencilled its serial number: 206405. Its name is Olympia. It is marked, in red and gold, "Made in Germany".

My friend who has been offered this typewriter assures me that the stencilling is deceptive. He insists that the Olympia typewriter factory in East Germany has been transferred bodily to the Soviet Union where it is now in production, along with other former East German factories that have been uprooted. If he buys them, the typewriters will be shipped from Leningrad.

If he is right, and the Russians made this typewriter, it displays Soviet technical skill of the highest order. It also shows surplus productive capacity. Can the Soviet Union, at this moment, with the world straining on arms, spare steel, machine tools and manhours to make typewriters for export? If it does, is it selling the typewriter at a loss for unknown reasons? Or is it sweated out of slave labourers whose pay is hard bread, a bowl of *kasha*, and a barracks-like apartment? Or is the Russian industrial machine really producing at a 20th-century level with an efficiency we never suspected?

Or are the Russians so desperately short of dollars to purchase essential materials that they will offer a valuable typewriter like this at bargain prices just to earn dollars to buy the raw materials we control?

If my friend is wrong, and the typewriter was made in Eastern Germany as marked, there are a new series of questions. Were these typewriters wrung out of the Germans as reparations by the Russians and dumped on the market in crude ignorance of the world price? Do the Russians get these typewriters from the Germans by one of their tough trade treaties whereby the satellites give up goods to Russia at prices below world market? How can Eastern Germany have reserve capacity to make such typewriters when so short of steel?

Then there are other questions: don't the Russians want typewriters themselves? They assert they are able to offer such typewriters with American, French, German, Latin-American or Arabic keyboards — and they are willing to deliver them for shipment at Antwerp, Trieste or Tangiers.

Egyptian Contact

I asked my friend how the typewriters were offered to him. He said they were offered him by an Egyptian agent in contact with Moscow. The Russians have just made an unpublished trade treaty with the Egyptians whereby the Egyptians ship them cotton and the Russians offer in return manufactured goods, like the typewriter.

Egypt and Russia—the combination opens up a whole new set of questions. Does it mean that the Russians are so short of cotton that they will offer anything, at any loss, to get their hands on this critically short raw material? Or does it mean that they are playing politics in the Middle East?

These are the questions. The typewriter says nothing, clacking only when you strike the keys.

The typewriter is one of the objects that illuminate our dark times. Never has the world been sealed into such airtight halves, one-half so completely ignorant of the life of the other half. We have no idea what else the Russian industrial empire can make, at what cost, under what circumstances, under what pressures and motives. If Russian capacity were not so absorbed with arms production at the moment, how many more such cut-price goods could they dump on the markets of the west? Could they dump enough to force the free labour of the United States, Britain or France to lower its standards to compete with the products made in Russian factories, at Russian labour standards?

The typewriter is a footprint on the desert of ignorance which we can study for hours without result. Does the footprint show strength or weakness? Is it in pursuit or in flight? Is it friendly or hostile? Are 20,000 more following?

GERMAN PREFERRED

NEW YORK (ONA). — Described as German-made, the Olympia typewriter sells for $53 at a leading New York department store.

Order for them was made a year ago by one of the store's foreign purchasing agents. Since Macy's has learned that the typewriters are of Russian origin, no more of the machines will be ordered although those still in stock will be sold to the public.

American-made portables sell for $68 to $98.

Rice and Revolution

By O. M. Green

LONDON.— PROSPECTS of rice available for export by Burma, Siam and Indo-China during 1951 are better, on paper, than in any year since the war, according to estimates compiled by the committee of rice-importing countries at Singapore.

From Indo-China comes the surprising report of an exportable surplus of 480,000 tons. To be on the safe side the committee is not calculating on more than 300,000 tons, but this is about six times Indo-China's average export in the past three years.

Burma should have 1,250,000 tons to export (about 50,000 more than last year) according to the best judges, though the Government limits its official estimate to 1,000,000 tons through fear, it is believed, of depreciating the price of rice, now 141 a ton. Siam appears certain to export 1,300,000 tons.

On the other side of the balance sheet, India's needs

have risen heavily since last June, when she hoped to have to import only 1,500,000 tons of grain this year. Because of floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and failure of the monsoon, India's estimated needs for 1951 had risen by December last to 2,600,000 tons, and she has since asked America for a further 2,000,000 tons of foodstuffs. Her food deficit for 1951 threatens to reach 4,000,000 tons. It is feared that February and March will see hard times in India generally.

Burma Split

The committee is also worried by political conditions in Burma, where a large section of the Socialists, hitherto the Government's chief supporters, have lately split off to form a new Workers' and Peasants' Party — Communist in all but name — "to enforce the true Marxist-Leninist creed."

It is also strongly reported that the Chinese Government has now promised to send help to the White Flags (the anti-Government section of the People's Volunteer Organization — formerly Aung San's pirate army), who continue to dominate Central Burma. In the Irrawaddy delta, whence all the rice comes, the Karen rebels show signs of renewed activity.

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RECLAIMING VALLEY'S LOST RICHES

Tragedy and Triumph Over Huleh

By Dov Kren

THE quiet of the marshlands south of Lake Huleh is now disturbed by the roaring of giant bulldozers. Preparatory work on "Yihyeh Hahuleh"—the drainage and reclamation of the Huleh Swamps—has finally begun.

The story of the Huleh Concession reads like traditional Passover "Had Gadya." The present owners — the Jewish National Fund — acquired the concession this year from the Palestine Land Development Co., which purchased it in 1934 from the Syrian-Ottoman Agricultural Company, which acquired it in 1914 from two Syrian Arabs, who had received the concession from the Turkish Government for the sum of 5,000 pounds and a promise to drain the swamps within a stipulated period and to sell 10,000 dunams of the reclaimed land to local Arabs. The remainder of the land reclaimed was to remain in their hands. This agreement was not carried out, the swamps remained undrained, and the concession was transferred to the Syrian-Ottoman Agricultural Company.

In 1927 Dr. Weismann had sent a London engineer to survey the Huleh Valley and report on the possibilities of carrying out a drainage scheme. The expert returned to London with a comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of almost 100,000 dunams of what promised to be the most fruitful land in the country.

Financial Problem

Unfortunately the financial situation had not changed since Ruppin's day (in 1914 Ruppin had made strenuous attempts to arouse the interest of Baron Rothschild in the project but had failed); the Zionist coffers were empty. The Huleh swamps with their magnificent foliage remained intact, a picturesque sight, but a desolate waste of wild undergrowth and infested with deadly malaria.

The Jewish population of the Huleh district consisted mainly of the inhabitants of Yesod Hama'ala, who originated from the town of Mezritch in Poland. In 1884 they sent one of their number ahead to investigate possibilities in Palestine. The rich, green Huleh valley with its abundant waters, the Lake swarming with fish—the sheer beauty of the place captured him. He bought a tract of some 2,500 dunams, at a cost of one rouble for five dunams on the western shore of Lake Huleh. The rest of the group emigrated a few months later, and although their right to the place had not been officially recognised, decided to found a village. They called it Yesod Hama'ala.

Communications were bad, in the winter they were cut off completely. They suffered severely from malaria, and were frequently attacked by Beduin marauders. On one occasion, a flimsy wooden hut caught

One of the unclaimed riches of Huleh. A wild trout scooped out by hand from one of the marsh's muddy pools.

Photo by Braun

fire and the entire village went up in flames.

They began all over again after rejecting a proposal to move to Petah Tikva, and wait until they received official sanction and the means to build permanent stone houses. Living for three years in these well-nigh impossible conditions, their situation improved somewhat when they began to receive assistance from the Rothschild Administration. However, they paid a high price for the aid. The Baron's officials ruled with an iron hand and made life for the settlers almost intolerable.

More than half a century passed before Yehoshua Hankin completed the purchase of the concession from its Arab owners in 1935.

Malaria's Toll

A year later, Hulata, whose members were Youth Aliya graduates and members of Hanoar Haoved, was founded. Their experiences were very similar to those of their neighbours: the usual difficulties of their acclimatisation, aggravated by the ravages of malaria and incessant quarrels and friction with the Arab fishermen around the Lake, who claimed to possess the sole rights to fish in its waters. The main enemy was malaria—it was a regular experience for the work supervisor to find more workers down with fever than were available for work. In addition, they were landless, as their only possibility of obtaining land depended on the draining of the swamps.

For some years, their main source of livelihood was fishing. The 1936-39 riots put all hope of large-scale drainage out of the question. During this period they were incessantly attacked by land and water. Then came the second World War — the blueprints grew mouldy in their pigeon holes.

In 1941 the Jewish National Fund purchased Dardara, a village on the eastern shore of the Lake, comprising an area of 500 dunams of cultivable land and about 800 dunams of lava-covered slopes. Hulata's fishermen immediately applied for the right to occupy the site. The Jewish National Fund financed the construction of a sturdy, two-storied building, of stables and of store-houses. The whole was surrounded with a stockade of stone for security reasons. As the site could only be reached by water, the settlers built a huge pontoon for transport purposes. By 1945, the J.N.F. had purchased another tract of cultivable land from the Arabs on the western shore of the Lake, in the vicinity of Yesod Hama'ala. Together with another parcel obtained from PICA, it presented the possibility of permanent settlement for Hulata.

The swamps were still undrained, but the incidence of malaria had been reduced by the liberal spraying of DDT. Hulata was reinforced by new members from the youth movement, and began developing its agricultural as well as its fishing enterprises. Its former site on the eastern shore of the Huleh was occupied by another group — Ayal.

In the War of Liberation, the settlements were exposed to severe attacks from the Syrian army, who were presented with a sitting target following the capture of Mishmar Hayarden. The attacks were repulsed — though at a high cost. Ayal's situation on the eastern shore became almost untenable. After the war, the survivors, their buildings completely destroyed, were transferred to another site —also a strategic position in the Triangle, and a younger group occupied Dardara.

Drainage Prospects

The drainage of the Huleh swamps is expected to reclaim some 35,000 dunams of land. With abundant waters available, the Huleh lands can be intensively cultivated. Jewish National Fund experts have estimated that after the drainage it will be possible to establish 2,000 new farming units of 30 dunams each, allotting additional lands to the veteran settlements in the area.

The plan visualises the planting of some 7,000 dunams of fruit trees, 6,000 dunams of vegetables and the cultivation of a huge area of crops for industrial purposes. Included in the plan are 10,000 dunams of fish ponds, to be increased eventually to 20,000 dunams. The completion of the drainage in three to four years will also make available sufficient water (estimated at 100 million cubic metres) to irrigate an additional 200,000 dunams, a considerable contribution to the solution of Israel's irrigation problems.

The scheme will also provide Israel industry with peat, which can be used for agricultural, chemical and heating industries. Dr. Piccard, of the Hebrew University, has also reported — after some preliminary research — of the possibility of finding coal.

The project will be carried out in three stages. The first stage, including the widening and deepening of the Jordan, south of Lake Huleh for a distance of 4½ kilometres, began last week. This will lower the level of the Huleh waters and will immediatey diminish the extent of the marshes.

In the second stage, two canals will be dug north of the Lake, leading off from the Jordan and Tureh rivers, at a depth lower than the beds of the rivers, thus absorbing the flood waters. These canals will begin at Amir and Bet Hillel respectively and will converge in the centre of the Huleh Depression.

In the third stage, the marshes themselves will be drained by the digging of channels connected with the two main canals.

The Government Water Department has estimated the cost of drainage at about IL.100,000. There is no doubt that the land reclaimed and the great expansion in agricultural production will repay the investment within a few years.

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Forthcoming departures:

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

JANUARY 28 to FEBRUARY 2

DATE:	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday, Jan. 28	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	El. Al	Athens, Paris, London
	L.A.I.	Rome, Vienna, New York
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	El. Al.	Rome, Zurich, Vienna
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens
	El. Al.	Nairobi, Livingstone, Johannesburg
Monday, Jan. 29	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, London
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, Montreal, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
Tuesday, Jan. 30	K.L.M.	Teheran
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Wednesday, Jan. 31	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, New York
	El. Al.	Rome, Paris, London
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Thursday, Feb. 1	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, London, New York, Havana
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	El. Al.	Nicosia, Istanbul
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
Friday, Feb. 2	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome
	L.A.I.	Rome

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. "PROVIDENCE" sailing on Jan. 28 to Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles.
s.s. "KEDMAH" sailing on Feb. 1 to Genoa and Marseilles.
s.s. "ADANA" sailing on Feb. 2 to Larnaca, Iskanderun, Izmir, Istanbul.
s.s. "ARMARIA" sailing on Feb. 2 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

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Time on my Hands...

LONDON.— STRANGE things happen to human beings. Life goes on merrily for (say), a quarter of a century of quiet living and then you suddenly find yourself thrust by a blind fate into a dilemma which you can do nothing about except ask yourself why, of all people, it should happen to you.

Take the little-publicized case of Mrs. Vivienne Hill.

Mrs Hill, a highly respectable, quiet-living lady had never until a month ago been in the big city London. For six months she had toyed with the idea of throwing up her job in a remote country town and moving to the metropolis to find a new job.

On December 28 she packed all her things, said goodbyes all round and bought a ticket to Paddington Station. Now, just to make it a little more interesting let us switch over to a little historic present.

At Paddington she gets off the train, approches a taxi rank and asks the cabby if he knows of a quiet boarding house where she might find a room. The cabby says he doesn't, off-hand, but suggests that she hops in and that they will drive round until they find one. They stop outside a boarding house, somewhere in a square, but it is full up. At their second attempt (after a little more driving) they find a comfortable house where there is a vacancy.

The cabby unloads all her luggage and is paid off. Mrs. Hill signs the register giving the address of an old friend in another part of London whom she hasn't seen for many years as a reference and is given a key to the front door and to her room.

Slip

Two hours later, rested, she decides to visit this friend first taking the precaution of having the landlady write down the address of the boarding house on a slip of paper so that she will know where to return that night. Then, a little agitated, Mrs. Hill goes out into the street still clutching the landlady's slip, fishes out another slip giving her friend's address and off she goes to the other side of London through many streets and squares which to her look very much like each other.

She pays her visit, stays awhile and then leaves, saying she will walk part of the way back, to the boarding house. After all, that is surely the best way of making yourself familiar with a city where you hope to find a job during the next week and settle down.

Somewhere along the way she looks in her handbag (and you know what handbags are) for the address. No slip. She looks again. Nothing. It's gone. Panicking, she retraces her steps to the friend's house. She gets lost. She looks for that slip too. No slip. She starts a search for the house but by now *she* is completely lost. She hails a taxi telling the driver to take her to Paddington. Where to in Paddington? Anywhere in Paddington; she will know the place when she gets there. She hopes. They drive round. Every door looks like any other door. Every street like the next one. Eventually Mrs Hill pays off the taxi driver and goes searching far into the night.

Paddington is not a place for a lady to go wandering round late. Lone ladies who wander round are apt to get picked up by the police. So she goes to a hotel, without luggage, pays in advance and tries to sleep and to decide on a course of action next morning.

Dilemma

So what did Mrs. Hill do? She went on searching on her own. She went up to doors which looked familiar and asked startling landladies if she occupied a room in their house.

The landladies said no, she didn't live with them. When she received no answer she tried the front door key. But this looked suspicious too and she gave it up as a way out of her problem.

She searched, thus, for four long days without success, getting more frantic every minute and utterly unable to sleep when she got back to her hotel at night. Her money was dwindling too. All she had, remember, was the clothes she had journeyed to London in.

Thinking it over, balancing the value of an advertisement against a visit to the nearest police station she decided on the police station. She would tell them everything and ask for their help.

Home

So Mrs. Hill goes looking for a police station. A little distraut by this time, she crosses a busy street and, (oh God!) is knocked down by a taxi. Nothing serious they tell her at the hospital. No bones broken, little shock, but the two eyes which have been working overtime lately looking for a boarding house door are now a deep black.

Now on top of everything she's got two lovely black eyes.

So complete with black eyes she goes to the police station and tells her story. They smile a little as she explains the drama of the past week and a little hurt that she hadn't called on them before and they suggest that she should advertise. They help her to draft it....

And the result. Oh well, this is a true life story and true life stories always peter out untidily at the end. The landlady some days later spotted the advertisement and phoned the police. She too had been worried. Mrs. Hill is back now in her boarding house. She has learnt the address off by heart. She probably has it sewn inside the lining of her clothes.

No moral to this. What would you have done?

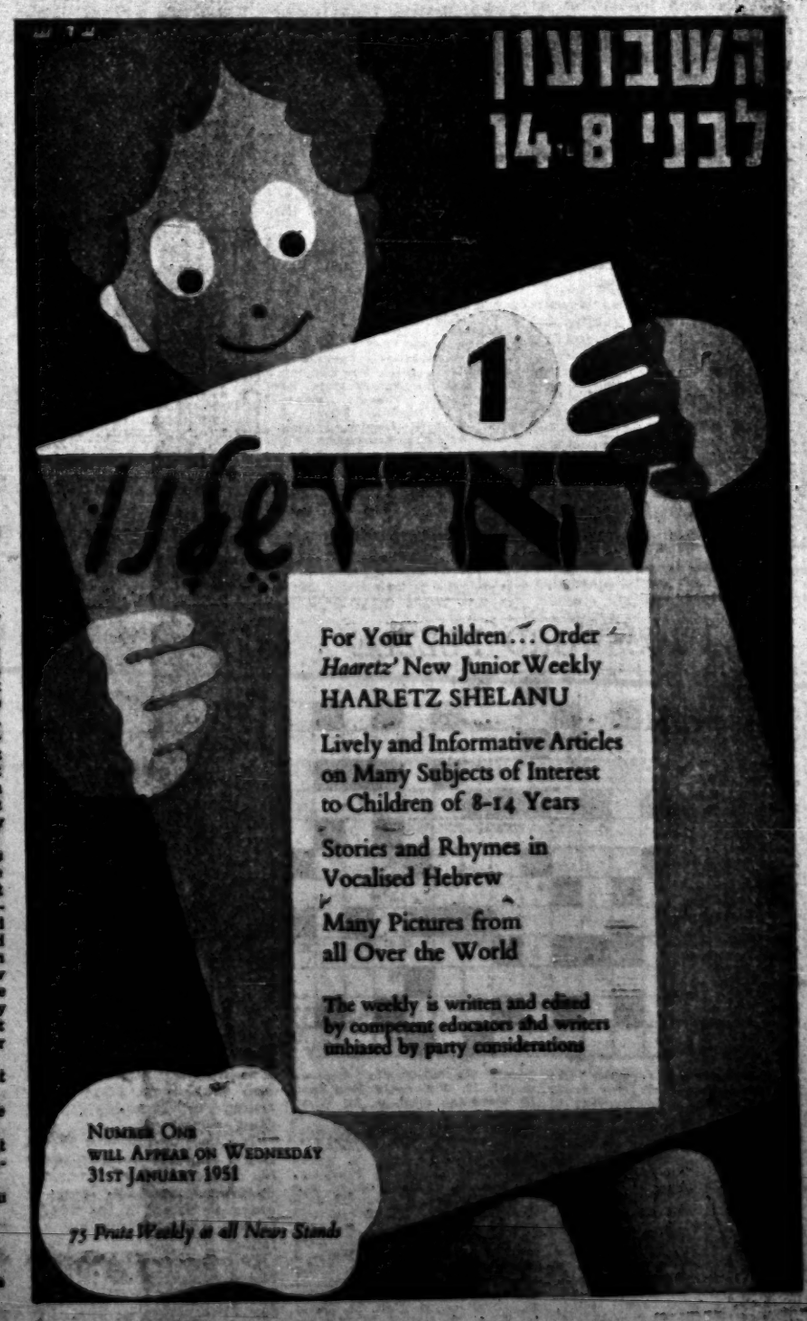
Myself — I would have gone nuts....

Once I almost did. But that is another story with an untidy ending.

Remind me to tell it you sometime.

Goodbye again.

Shirley Hyam



Top-Speed Air War

U.S. F-86 Sabre jets, claimed to be the world's fastest fighters

By Ray Falk

TOKYO, N.A.N.A. — JET combat pilots burn up as much energy in one hour as fighter pilots in propellered planes do in three hours, according to one of America's leading living air aces, Lieut. Col. Glen M. Eagleston, commander of a squadron of F-86 sabre jets, the world's fastest combat plane.

"You have to think faster, plan faster, and navigation is more difficult in the 86's, and you use up more energy in a shorter period of time."

Eagleston, who was credited with 23½ enemy planes in World War II and who shot down one MIG-15 in his first week in Korea, compared the two wars.

"The planes are twice as fast as in the last war," he said. "You have to keep on your toes all the time. But you don't get any more tired. We used to have five-hour missions. Now, in 90 minutes, we travel the same distance. Nowadays we don't get as cramped because we spend less time in the cockpit. I have been flying jets for four years and have noticed no change in my health. We don't fly when we have colds, because if we do so it can develop into an ear infection. One pilot became deaf that way."

Enemy Not Scoring

After fighting enemy planes for two weeks at speeds of more than 600 miles an hour, air force and navy fliers are puzzled by the poor performance of the enemy jet pilots in action over North Korea.

The MIG-15 on the straightaway and in a climb is faster than the navy jet Panther or the AF F-80 jet Shooting Star, both of which are outdated by later American jet models. The MIG-15 is in the 700-mile-an-hour class while the F-80 falls in the 600-mile group.

But navy pilots say the enemy is not making full use of his plane. The MIGs do not fly together in formation as the Americans do. The enemy puts on an individual show. Navy carrier pilots suspect the enemy is testing the MIG. They report that "the enemy comes right in on us and shoots but doesn't hit us," and add, "can't understand why they don't score."

Enemy manoeuvres are so odd that one navy pilot concluded his opponent was going so fast he was "blacking out" — becoming unconscious.

The pilots keep referring to "the enemy," "the reds" or "the commies" without further identifying them. They are split as to whether they are facing Chinese or Russian pilots. Some believe the MIG-15 is too new a plane for the Chinese to be skilled enough to fly it. Others say the performance is so poor that it can't possibly be Russians flying them.

Silver Camouflage

The all-silver enemy fighters at first bore no markings but lately red stars have appeared on the fuselages of some. Incidentally, the silver coating — which the U.S. gave up years ago — is again proving itself effective, making the MIGs invisible as they disappear into the sun.

The Air Force reports that the enemy planes work U.S. radio channels. Strange foreign voices come over the ether.

In other instances, just as American fighters pulled out to return home after giving support to our ground troops, enemy planes swooped down on the scout plane spotting the targets and on U.N. soldiers. Only by hearing the Americans announce their homeward return could the enemy have swooped in so fast.

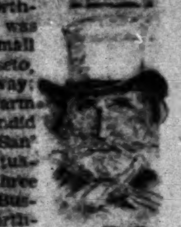
But the jet war has not made the propeller plane obsolete. The prop plane is still better against ground targets than the jet, but it needs a jet "cap." Here is how it is done in aircraft-carrier operations: first, the jets go in low, drawing anti-aircraft fire. Then the propellered corsairs knock out the anti-aircraft batteries. They are followed by the propellered skyraiders that bomb bridges or whatever the specific target may be. All this time a high cap and a low cap of jets protect the attack-bombers.

IN SEARCH OF VERDI

Tomorrow, January 27, is the 50th anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Verdi.

By Ernest Mandowsky

LAST autumn, during our stay in Italy, we went searching for the background of the man, Verdi. With headquarters in Milan we had not to travel very far because this musician who was an innkeeper's son from northern Italy was born in the small town of Busseto, four miles away; and his farm and splendid mansion of San' Agata is situated another three miles from Busseto in northerly direction.



Verdi

It was just noon and Busseto slept. A stationery shop had some rare Verdi postcards in its showcase — but it was closed. Here lived the friend of Verdi's father, one Antonio Barezzi, a grocer who had some contact with the Busseto Philharmonic Society and who brought young Giuseppe into contact with great music—and who gave him later his seventeen-year-old daughter, Margherita, in marriage. When we stopped at the house where the maestro was born, an elderly lady crossed the little courtyard. She greeted the visitors, said that she was the custodian installed by the Italian Government and then led us into the house which, in its simple rustic architecture, gives the impression of a certain elegance. In the courtyard a pedestal with a Verdi bust is put up and a plaque at the front of the house bears the following inscription:

Questo Abituro Dove Il 10 Ottobre 1813
La Prima Aura Spiro Il Musical Genio Del Verdi

Inside the old house is somewhat gloomy. On the groundfloor lives the De Malde family, the custodians. The signora accompanies us upstairs, into the very room where Verdi was born. On one wall hangs a portrait — an enlarged photograph — of the composer; some chairs; a table — and on the table lies a huge autograph-book with thousands of inscriptions. I look through the signatures of unknown people, students, men who made history. Caruso signed on July 27, 1909. The dates of the inscriptions of Mussolini and of King Alfonso of Spain are unreadable.

That's all? That's all. We buy some postcards from Mrs. De Malde. We traverse the distance from the source to the glory, from Roncole to San' Agata, in less than ten minutes. We stopped at the Villa Verdi gate in a cloud of dust and were recommended to speak to the housekeeper of the villa, a German-speaking spinster from Bohemia. She told us that her master and mistress — Dr. Carrera, whose mother was a cousin of Verdi, and Mrs. Carrera — were just out and she would like to show us the villa.

The whole is more like a small palazzo than a villa. It is situated in a splendid park with an artificial grotto. Inside we were shown the salon which is decorated in an elegance reminding one of the interior decoration of Verdi's period. The next room is his studio which remained untouched. In a large locked book-case are the first editions of all his works. In the dark corner to the right stands his Erar piano likewise locked, and silent. In another corner a couch — this is all the furniture. But the walls make the room extremely vivid — they are covered with photographs of the performers of his eternal music in theatrical costumes.

Verdi's birthplace at Roncole, Parma, now an Italian national monument.

A small adjoining room completes this part of the pilgrimage. Here the furniture of the room in which he died at the Hotel Milan in Milan was set up — it has the typical elegance of a mondain hotel bedroom from the turn of the century.

Then we raced back to the station straight through Busseto which had not yet awakened.

Broken Spinet

At the Verdi room at the La Scala Museum some precious memories are collected — letters, decorations, paintings, photographs, and the broken-down spinet which his father bought for the little boy Giuseppe and which played such an important role in his childhood that he kept it all his life. Here is also the original of one of the more popular portraits of the maestro — the pen-and-ink drawing by Giovanni Boldini, showing Verdi with a top-hat and in highly elegant make-up, dated 1886 when the composer was 73.

From La Scala it takes a quarter of an hour tram-ride to the Casa di Riposo per Musicisti Fondazione Verdi which, in fact, also includes Verdi's sepulchre. On January 27, 1901, two hundred thousand people lined the streets when Verdi's body was carried to burial in the oratory of the Musicians' Home that he himself had founded. Now his resting-place is a small mausoleum. An old lady of indescribable distinction, inmate of the home, accompanied us on our tour through the building and when we had entered the marble mausoleum she told us in a whispering voice that to the left beneath the inscription

Piangi Ed Amo Per Tutti

reposes Verdi and to his right is the tomb of his second wife, Guiseppina Strepponi. The plate on the left wall is in the memory of his first wife, Margherita Barezzi.

We cross the courtyard and the lady wants to guide us through the home. She tells us that she was a singing teacher in Milan but that her flat was wrecked by a bomb during the last war — but now she feels quite happy here.

She says that the home lodges now 76 inmates and all of them have what they want for their old days, splendid food, a nice single room for everyone — and even the possibilities to give music lessons.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

TEL AVIV: 43.9, 33.3 & 522 M.; JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.); 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; **English:** 2 and 10.15 p.m.; **Arab Programme** (including News): 6.00 p.m., 7.15 and 7.35 p.m.; **French:** 2 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.47 Music (R). 11.00 Ballet Music (R). 11.45 Joseph Schmidt (R). 12.00 N. Break for Music (R). 12.30 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Programme for Yemenites. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme. 6.15 "The Political Scene." 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 "Chapters of Art": Talk by M. Ardon-Bronstein. 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 Shabbat Reading. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Concerto Grosso No. 1 (Corelli); Piano Concerto (Mozart), London Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Walter Goehr, Soloist: Lili Kraus; Symphony No. 1 (Beethoven), N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Israel Melodies (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.45 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Overture in D (Boccherini); Sinfonia Concertante (Haydn); Dance Waltz (Busoni); "The Incredible Flutist" (Piston). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Verdi's "Requiem" (R). 12.00 N. Soldiers' Programme (R). 12.30 Request Programme. 1.00 Light Music (R). 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: Requests (R). 4.35 "Norma," Opera by Bellini, Part II (R). 5.57 "Hamavdil." 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture." 6.30 Songs (R). 6.45 Light Music (R). 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.45 Talk by Y. Jacobson. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Guest Talk. 9.00 Melave Malka. 9.30 Piano Recital: Henriette Michelson. 10.30 Dance Music (R). 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. Yiddish; 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 7.40 p.m. French.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 12.00 "Oneg Shabbat." 12.15 "The Jew in English Literature:" by C. Schachter. 12.30 "Zionist Review" by I. Schen. Tomorrow: 12.00 Melave Malka. 12.15 Spotlight. 12.30 "I Remember... Shmaryahu Levin:" by G. Agron.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 and 24.92 M.): 6.30 News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 "British Album." Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 Jewish Affairs. 6.45 Leisure Hour.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (215, 224 and 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.30 Puccini's "La Boheme," Act II. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.25 Bible Reading. 7.50 Haganah Stories. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Shabbat Readings. 9.00 "The Camp Dances." 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Military Band. 7.00 Reports. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.25 "Town Major's Report." 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Interlude. 8.45 Legends. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

CHESS

January 26, 1951

PROBLEM No. 550
S. Kirc, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kg6; Rc1; Sb6, e8; Bh5; Pc7, d4, e2, e3, f4. (10)
Black: Ke6; Sa6; Bc8, f8; Pb4, b7, d5, d7, e4, e7, f5. (11)
Mate in Three (10+11)

PROBLEM No. 551
The late R. Svoboda
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kf3; Kg7; Rd1, Rd8; Bb1, Bf4; Sa5, Sf8; Pb4, d7, e2, h2. (12)
Black: Kd5; Bd4, Be8; Ph3, h4, h5. (6)

Selfmate in Two.

SOLUTIONS

Problem 544 (Piategti): Set: 1.-S any 2.Se6x; 1.-Sf6 2.Qf6x; 1.Qh5 — 2.Q:g4x; 1.-B any 2.Se6x; 1.Bf6 2.Qf5x; 1.-S any 2.Sg2x; 1.-Se3 2.Qf3x.

Problem 545 (Bowater): 1.a3 Kd5 2.Qd+ Rc4 3.Sa5x; 2.-Ke4 3.Qd4x.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Israel Chess Championship, 1951, will open on Thursday, Feb. 1, '51, at 4.30 p.m. in the Bet Hahalutzot Hall, Tel Aviv. Mr. D. Remez, Minister of Education, and Mr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice, will be the guests of honour. The first round will be played after the opening ceremony.

The 14 participants of the championship are: I. Aloni, present Israel champion, H. Foerder, M. Czerniak (both ex-Palestine champions), I. Baray, Dr. M. Oren, Tel-Aviv champion, M. Cholnovsky, S. Smiltiner, I. Dotkin, I. Dinner, A. Glass, A. Fischer, E. Mandelbaum, L. Braun and I. Kniager. This is one of the strongest teams ever to play in an Israel championship, and chess fans are sure to witness an exciting fight for the title. The first prize is IL.75, and there are four more prizes of IL.50, 35, 25 and 15 respectively.

On February 3, at 10.30 a.m., a meeting of representatives of all chess clubs will take place at the Bet Hahalutzot Hall.

REPORT ON ENDGAME COMPETITION No. 3

The special endgame competitions attract increasing attention and this time there are 12 correct solutions by D.R. Wertheim, M. Slaf, Dr. H. Redlich, Dr. H. Markson, I. Stavsky, W.M. Levi, M. Lubzens, S. Kirc, Y.Z. Wolf, A. Gabriel, A. Fasher and I. Hillel. All will receive special diplomas by the I.P.A.

The position is repeated for the benefit of new readers: W. — Kc2; Rd3, Rh3; B. — Ke2; Qa6; Rg3; Ba5; Pa7, b4, b5, b6, b7. The solution is: 1.Rh2+ Rg2 2.R:g2+ Kf1 3.Rf2+!! K:g2 4.Rb3 and wins — opposition in distance.

ENDGAME COMPETITION No. 4
G. Kozlovsky, U.S.S.R.
(Swiat Szachowy, 1932)

White: Kf3; Rh7; Bh8; Pg6. (4)
Black: Kg8; Rf8; Pf7.

White to play and win.

Solutions should be sent to the Secretary of the I.P.A., E. Shahaf, 14, Dov-Hos Str., Tel Aviv, until February 2, 1951.

TOURNEY ANNOUNCEMENTS

"La Scacchiera." — Informal for all original 2ers published in the magazine during 1951. Entries to Dr. Ing. E. Cacciari, Via Cavour, 72, Imola, Italy. Judges: Alberto Mari and Antonio Piatesti.

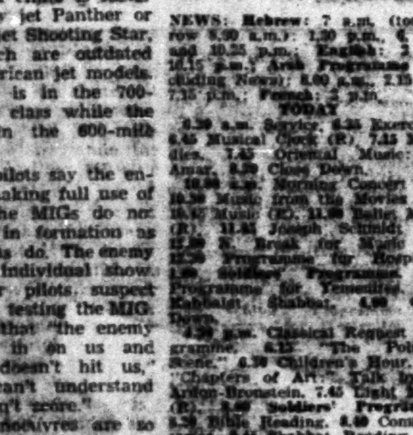
"Szachy." — Annual informal for 2ers and 3ers. Entries to M. Wrobel, Mariensztadt 7A-m. 8, Warsaw, Poland.

"Express Wieczorny." — Jubilee tourney in honour of the foundation of the Polish Problem Society, for 2ers and 3ers. Entries to "Express Wieczorny," Warsaw, al. Jerozolimska 125, marked "Chess Tourney," until March 31, 1951. Five Prizes ranging from 300 to 75 Zloty. Judges: F. Fleck, Budapest and M. Wrobel, Warsaw.

SOLVING RECORD: 496—543

Redlich 212 (62), Wertheim 209 (60), Alon 168 (18), Lubzens 182 (12), Retter 151 (1), Bauman 100, Fuchs 150 are the prize-winners. Mr. Redlich and Retter the second time. Hillel 128, Ben-Artzi 124, Gruenfeld 114, Gabriel 100, Buxenfreund 72, Emperor 72, Fasher 38, El. Cohn 38, Tiefenbrun 34, Stro 33, Romer 28, Mizrahi 28, Shalish 21 points.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Something to keep a woman warm. 4. A female donkey? 8. Expert fish? 10. They slide underfoot. 13. Dear with a crazy capital letter. 14. Just the plant to warm her up. 16. Inside with a large basket. 17. [illegible] 21. What we shake in good weather. 22. Drink your way round the [illegible] 27. [illegible] 28. Frightful [illegible] 32. A spine-chilling yarn. 34. Ten's [illegible] 36. The heavy end of a [illegible] 38. Supplier of [illegible]

DOWN. — 1. It makes for cleanliness. 2. The parish's song. 3. A [illegible] 33. Does it hurt to be clever? 34. Part of the church is surrounded by beer. 35. But [illegible] drink it. 36. A feminine name. 38. Where to shoot an actor? 39. Put one's foot down. 30. Gambling machine. 31. What's [illegible]

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

[illegible] 14. Book. 20. Fun. 22. David. 24. Milan. 25. Added. 26. Mat-ron. 28. Are. 29. Skye. 30. Zeta. 31. Bend. 33. Mop.

BRIDGE

A STUDY

BY JERUSALEMITE

S. Q J 5
H. A Q
D. K J 8
C. A K J 6 5

? W — N — E — S ?

S. K 9 7 6 3 2
H. K J 10
D. A 6 2
C. 4

South is declarer at six spades. He wins the opening lead with the queen of clubs, and as he next plays a low trump to dummy's queen, East shows out.

The question is: how should South play the hand to make his contract? What favourable conditions must he find in order to bring in the twelve tricks against faulty defence?

Correspondence to be addressed please to the Tel Aviv branch of The POST by Saturday, February 4. The full analysis shall be given on Friday, February 9.

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More fascinated by the 52-piece band than by the trees to be planted, this tired youngster happily sits on clarinet player's knee during this week's Tu b'Shvat celebration at Sarafand.
Photo by Schlesinger

THEY LEARN TO TALK

By Ruth Cale

This is the second of two articles on deaf mutes. The first appeared on Wednesday.

EVERY morning, two groups of children make for the same factory-like building near Dizengoff Square. One group consists of well-groomed and bright-looking youngsters, gesticulating vehemently but silently as they walk along, the others trotting unevenly with sullen faces. The two groups have nothing in common except that they share the same school building.

The first are deaf-mutes occupying two large sunny rooms of the upper floor, the second backward children accommodated on the ground floor. I was interested in the former, 40 boys and girls from four to 16 years of age who learn lip-reading, speaking and the three "R's," and most of whom leave the institution fairly well equipped for life.

Small miracles are being accomplished in this school, considering the limited number of teaching staff and the crowding. Two over-sized classes share a single room divided only by a curtain. Indeed, Mrs. Betty Mueller, the principal, is teaching four classes at once: children from nine to 16 years of age. Occasionally a pupil reaches such a standard that he can attend an ordinary secondary school. That, however, happens only too rarely.

High Standard

Teaching deaf-mutes consumes perhaps more energy than learning to "listen" and speak. The three women teachers at this Municipal school have been working at this job a long time and their technique has reached a high standard. They never get impatient, and only rarely do they have to admit failure — that a child will never be able to speak, either because he started learning too late, or because he cannot acquire the art of uttering sounds.

For as long as a small child is able to concentrate, the teacher shows him a picture of a plane (the first word they learn, and the second is car) and wait for the tot to spell out with tiny guttural voices, "a-vi-ron" and "o-to." She will take his finger to her throat as she rolls the "r," or to her lips as she hisses an "s" to make him feel the vibration. A word a day, maybe only every second day, depending on the child's capacity of absorption, is considered a good rate of progress.

Thirty Years' Experience

The first school years of a deaf-mute bring slow rewards. They have so much to learn at the same time. Later, however, says Mrs. Mueller, they catch up fast and usually leave school about two years later than other children. "They are mute because they are deaf," she emphasizes with an urgent ring in her voice. "Their talking capacity must be brought out, that's all."

Mrs. Mueller, who began teaching deaf-mutes nearly 30 years ago, built up the school ten years ago. It was the first of its kind in Palestine, and before then, those deaf-mutes who could afford it went to Europe to learn, and the less lucky never learned. There are also schools in Haifa and Jerusalem, each under-staffed and overcrowded, but also with able instructors.

The most attractive way of making children learn is, of course, at play. While Mrs. Mueller took her dozen pupils through a chapter of the Bible, another teacher on the other side of the curtain played lotto with her tenwards around a big table. The cards had pictures of animals, vegetables, vehicles, etc., while the teacher distributed little tickets with the names of the various pictures. The children had to read the tickets aloud; again, "a-vi-ron" and "o-to." They love it.

Deaf-mute children are much more attached to school and teacher than ordinary youngsters. This is not unnatural, for it is mainly these three motherly women who are able to open up the world to them. In some cases, particularly where there are many brothers and sisters at home, these children feel neglected, while here they are important. "If a parent would take the time to talk and practise with a child each day, many of them would get on more rapidly," according to the teacher of the 16 tots, a combined kindergarten-cum-first school year class. But many prefer to send them to private teachers for additional practice. That is not the same, of course.

Educating Parents

"The education of deaf-mutes begins with educating the parents," says Emmanuel Meeron, secretary of the Association of the Deaf in Israel, himself deaf. One cannot say he is mute, for he speaks four languages. Mr. Meeron, a chemistry research worker at the Weizmann Institute, who has just been awarded a scholarship for post-graduate study in the U.S., was lucky because his parents gave him the maximum care. He became deaf after meningitis at the age of four (other illnesses that sometimes spell deafness are typhus and syphilis) and this was accepted in the household as an inconvenience for the boy, but no catastrophe. He was taught to lip-read and speak. "At five I travelled alone on Warsaw buses," he recalls, "and was sent shopping." He went through ordinary secondary school and studied chemistry at the Hebrew University.

Little wonder, then, that Mr. Meeron gets impatient as he watches the deaf-mutes grow up here. He thinks that much more attention should be paid to them and that secondary education should be open to them as to every other suitable pupil. For that end, he says, a government boarding school must be set up in the country which would admit those children who do not get proper care at home, and existing schools must be enlarged so that a teacher need take only very small classes.

Deafened by Bombing

Immigrant camps and villages should be carefully searched for deaf-mute children. It is known that there are a number of such children in Tel Aviv's south-eastern suburbs, and Mrs. Mueller once called at their homes to make the parents send them to school, but they did not respond. Youth Aliyah, however, does take care of the deaf-mute children it brings into the country. They are placed in the Jerusalem school, run by the Alliance Israelite. (A number of these children, said a Youth Aliyah official, became deaf in the Nazi bombings of Warsaw.) The Ministry of Education should set up a special section for handicapped children and ensure that they get the best training available.

On the left, Mrs. Mueller, the principal of the school, shows a child the movements of her tongue and palate so that he can approximate the sound. An immigrant teacher who has perfected her Hebrew in record time, is shown on the right, with one of her kindergarten children who has made remarkable progress and already has eighty words in her vocabulary.
POST Photo by Suffrin

Business in a Barn

By Y. Friedler

A RECONDITIONED barn in the outskirts of Kfar Ata is being used as a clothing store to dispense new and used clothing from Britain and all parts of the Commonwealth to immigrants at nominal prices. During the past three months the organization sold 45,000 articles of clothing for a total of IL.1,400, incidentally providing employment for a number of immigrants previously classified as welfare cases.

The store, which thus far has covered all its expenses and invested surpluses in babies' napkins urgently needed in the *ma'barot*, was set up by Mrs. Ida Liebefreund, a social worker who arrived in Israel in the early days of the State fresh from a job with a relief unit in Germany.

Having immediately joined the Ministry of Social Welfare and observed the lack of clothing among immigrants in the course of her work at Tel Hanan, then a newly occupied immigrants' village, Mrs. Liebefreund began to look around to see what could be done. She applied to the Haifa Municipality for help, but was told that the village under her care was outside town limits. She decided that not even one immigrant could be clothed in 'red tape,' and decided to go into business.

Old Colleagues Help

She contacted an old colleague in the Relief Units, Leonard Cohen of England, and told him of the plight of the immigrants, many of whom arrived with nothing but the few rags on their backs. The response to her appeal in England and later from the Commonwealth was tremendous.

She organized a team of workers to help her cope with the overwhelming stream of clothes which arrived almost daily. Practically all of her workers are newcomers who have had great difficulty in finding employment. The storekeeper, for instance, is 58 years old and was rejected by the Labour Exchange as being "too old for work." He has done a wonderful job of keeping the stocks in perfect order. Now, nearly every ship arriving from England brings its crates of clothes addressed to the "Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, in Haifa." The freight charges are paid by a businessman in England, Mr. Ullmann, who volunteered to pay shipping costs for a period of six months, and who recently came to visit the *ma'barot*.

Once in the store, the crates are opened and the contents, (which very often include brand new clothes as well as used garments) are quickly sorted, and necessary repairs are made. All the clothes, by the way, are chemically cleaned and disinfected in England. Then from the wooden crates, one of the staff, who is a carpenter, makes chairs, benches and tables. In fact the clothes are especially packed in crates for this purpose. When all repairs are made on a sewing machine sent as a gift from England, (a second one is on the way) they are taken off for distribution to the *ma'barot* in the north.

A shoemaker is employed to cut down high heels sometimes found on shoes that have, otherwise, been overhauled and repaired before shipment. The clothes are sold to immigrants for prices that average 40 pruta for a dress, 20 pruta for a pair of shoes, and 300 pruta for overcoats that are practically new.

First Food Parcels

Lately, the first food parcels have arrived, and are being distributed among the needy in the camps. The children, too, are not forgotten and consignments of brand-new toys arrive frequently.

Mrs. Liebefreund has sent a request for a mobile bath-unit to tour outlying settlements, and she is confident that the people in England won't let her down. She showed me letters from people in England who are assisting her in all sorts of ways.

In the "Office" at the back of the store, where exact records are kept of every single article that enters or leaves the store, the administrative work is done on homemade chairs and tables, and from here letters of thanks are sent to all supporters of the scheme. Sometimes 'thank you' notes are accompanied by Israel art calendars or boxes of oranges. A large wall map of Galilee is studded with little red flags, each one representing a camp that has been supplied.

Le Coin de Paris

THE tunic is the most important new note of the season. One of the latest interpretations is a strapped tunic with an oblique effect (Dior's). Some are draped in front and others gather in a bell-shaped skirt like a three-quarter length coat. Some tunics are only pretence—being merely over-long basques. Here illustrated is one in light-weight purple wool or crepe. The skirt buttons up the front.

The lumberjacket would not recognise itself this season now that Paris has "done it over." The military aspect has completely vanished and it is very feminine thanks to long basques and outside pockets. It is invariably made of sturdy material like serge or rep. The one shown here though is of bottle green quilted wool with a part fur collar.

By Mme. Guyon with sketches by M. Auger, exclusive to The Jerusalem Post.

Fashion Favours Local Jersey

SOPHISTICATED simplicity was the keynote of the fashion show presented by Klein & Co., of Jerusalem, at the ball for the Society for Crippled Children, which was held at the King David Hotel, last Saturday night. Locally made fabrics, particularly jersey, in an array of lovely colours lend themselves most graciously to Klein's interpretation of Dior's "oblique line" and other famous designs.

Among the highlights in frocks for street wear was a charming coat dress made of handwoven angora jersey (grey and blue). It was cut with back fullness in the skirt, raglan sleeves and wide revers framing a dark blue knitted jersey front. A two piece cocoa brown jersey with pleated hemline and collar was touched off with pale blue silk at the neck. This outfit was topped with a matching hat which sported a jaunty feather while the brimline carried the pleats of the hemline.

Perfection in taste and styling was combined in a reversible gabardine coat, one side crimson and the other forest green. It covered a matching green dress with a crimson inset at the neck emphasizing Dior's "oblique line." Cherry red jersey made up into a double duty outfit. When the fitted hip-length jacket, with black velvet trimming on the oversized lapels was removed, it became a sleeveless cocktail dress slit down the back from the neck to the waist. The pencil slim skirt was set off with accordeon pleats at the back. A particularly smart black velvet peaked hat completed the ensemble.

Essence of Simplicity

The essence of simplicity was expressed in a soft mauve jersey three quarter length cocktail model. A scarf of the same material could be used to cover the bareness of the strapless bodice and a spray of flowers to complement the full, gathered skirt.

The perennial favourite for evening — taffeta — had its rightful place in the collection. Navy blue, brown and black were fashioned into strapless gowns. A black taffeta with royal blue velvet dots was topped with an original headdress of veiling and feathers. A pale yellow chiffon—shy but daring—was created with an eye on the younger generation.

Many of the models came with suitable furs, black broadtail Persian lamb, white and silver fox capes and stoles and a luscious beaver which were from Kalb and Scharf, of Jerusalem. Bags to complement and match were presented by Hoohberger's Haurhak.

Though high in points value the locally made jersey fabrics are more beautiful than for many years, and the styles simple enough so that shopping mistakes can be reduced to a minimum. Klein's, the designers and creators of these models, have successfully demonstrated that locally made fabrics compare favourably to those imported and that the standards are high for Israel fashions.

B.S.

Desserts That Are Filling

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

GET out your wonder pot to bake a kugel in, or haul out your deepest bowl to steam a pudding in: the cold weather has at last caught up with us. Grandmother's puddings are just the thing, served piping hot, on a winter's day. If you are one of those lucky souls who can afford the price of almonds, or get a package of raisins from Cousin Kate abroad, you can enrich these recipes—or most of them—by such addition. The amount of fat given here too, is the minimum—if you can spare a bit more, put it in.

Cheese Strudel

Strudel dough, 1 kilo cottage cheese, 3 dried eggs (3 tbsps. egg powder and 6 tbsps. water), salt, 6 tbsps. lebenia, sugar, ¼ or more tbsps. fat.

Mash the cheese, add eggs, lebenia, salt and sugar to taste. Spread mixture over ¾ of the stretched strudel dough. Over this drip the melted fat. Roll and bake in a hot oven or wonder pot until brown and crisp. Brush the pastry once or twice during the baking with a brush dipped in fat.

Cabbage Strudel

Strudel dough, 4 cups shredded cabbage, salted, 1 onion, ¼ cup melted fat.

Dice onion and fry in half the fat until tender and glassy. Add salted cabbage, well drained, and cook ½ hour longer. Spread mixture over ¾ of the stretched strudel dough and drip remaining fat over all. Roll up, place in pan, brush with fat and bake. Serve warm, dusted with sugar.

Bread Pudding

2 cups day old bread cubes, 1 tsp. soda, 1 cup lebenia, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 tsp. mixed cake spices, 1 tbsp. butter, nuts and dried fruit if available.

Remove crusts from bread. Cut in cubes. Sprinkle with soda, pour over lebenia. Let stand until soaked. Mix well with rest of the ingredients. Melt butter in top of double boiler, grease well all around. Pour mixture in and let steam 1½ hours.

Rice Pudding

½ cup rice, ½ cup sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 tsp. salt, 4 cups milk (use powder), lemon rind, or grated nutmeg.

Mix ingredients. Bake two hours slowly until the rice has softened; uncover, let brown slightly. Serve hot. Very nice with raspberry juice, as a sauce. Tart lemon sauce is also fine on this.

Potato-Carrot Pudding

1 cup grated raw carrots, 1 cup grated raw potatoes, ¾ cup sugar, ¼ cup fat, 1 cup flour, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. ginger, 1 tsp. soda, ½ cup hot water. (This should have figs, dates, raisins, nuts — but skip them and use dried peel.)

Cream shortening and sugar together. Add grated carrots, potatoes and chopped peel or fruit. Sift flour. Add salt, soda and spices. Add alternately with hot water to mixture. Blend well. Turn into a well-greased pan or mould with cover and steam three hours. Serve with favourite sauce. It's a wonderful rich pudding.

Orange Fritters

1 cup flour, 1½ tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 reconstituted egg, ½ cup milk, sugared orange slices, fat for frying.

Sift dry ingredients. Beat egg and add to milk. Pour into dry ingredients. Stir until batter is smooth. Drop sugared orange slices to batter. Pick out with a fork and fry in deep hot fat until golden brown. Serve hot.

Orange Rice Pudding

Slice oranges thickly and put into a greased pie dish. Cover with boiled rice mixed with sugar, grated orange rind, and a little egg powder mixed with orange juice, and one fresh yolk. Cover with a meringue of the beaten egg white, mixed with sugar. Bake until slightly browned in a slow oven. Serve hot or cold.

Semolina Pudding

Semolina cooked in water, with a rich powdered milk solution (with sugar) added at the end, makes a tasty pudding, if poured into a mould, and then served with a sauce. If you grate a little orange peel into the pudding, and then serve with a good orange sauce, you get a very satisfying dessert.

HITCH-HIKE AIRLIFT

MEXICO CITY (ONA) — FOR years Cliserio Reyes Guerrero, 19-year-old son of peasants, had dreamed of an aeroplane ride. He walked the 120 miles in eight days to Torreon airfield.

Since he had no money for a ride, he climbed undetected on to the tail-structure of a passenger-transport bound for Mexico City 500 miles south.

By the time the craft reached an altitude of 8,000 feet and a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour, Cliserio was just about stark naked — the torrential slipstream had whipped away everything but his shoes. The pilot, who had been having difficulty keeping the plane on an even keel, looked aft and was horrified to see the youth clinging desperately to a cable. He radioed the Torreon field that he was returning and explained his predicament. He landed safely but only by virtue of the most expert handling of his ship. How Cliserio survived is a miracle.

The police, of course, dumped the youth in a cell on a variety of charges, one of them endangering the lives of the 22 passengers and crew. The Magistrate freed him and ordered the air carrier to give him a more conventional flight to Mexico City and back — free of charge.

"Anyone with that amount of courage and perseverance deserves some recognition from the State," the Magistrate ruled.

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Six grades of secondary school are required. Candidates up to 35 years of age are requested to apply to the Nutrition Training Institute, 29 Rehov Salomo Hametzkh, Jerusalem, by February 7. Applications should be accompanied by curriculum vitae and copies of certificates. Preference will be given to persons with experience in cooking and care of sick.

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RUSSIA'S ROOTS IN THE PAST

THE SPIRIT OF RUSSIAN ECONOMICS. By J. F. Normano. Dobson, London. pp.320. 21/-.

Russian, not Soviet, economics are the subject of this short book. The author, whose interest in Russian economic theory began before the revolutions of 1917, devotes his last chapter to some of the basic beliefs of the present masters of the Soviet economy; but this is only in order to show how "from the standpoint of Russian history, Bolshevism should be viewed as a legitimate successor rather than a successful rebel."

In support of this thesis the author advances an impressive list of facts and quotations drawn from the Russia of the 18th and 19th centuries. He finds many examples of the *furor faciendus* which he places high among Soviet characteristics not only in the theoretical writings of pre-revolutionary economists but in the deeds of Tsarist rulers: "Peter the Great was the author of the first Five-Year Plan"; "the foundation of St. Petersburg on marshes, in complete isolation from the country, on the frontier, with no food supply near, is typical of the hurricane changes by order." The Soviet Union's special gravitation towards Asia is another superficially new trend which can be shown to be in reality a strictly traditional attitude, an attitude expressed in the early 19th century by Mordinov, Kriby Andrzey Boyd

zanic and many others. Belief in the glorious future of the fatherland, its spiritual and political leadership in some future reshaping of the world, can easily be shown to have gripped the minds of early Russian political and economic writers of almost every shade of thought, nationalist, Pan-Slavist or "Western." Above all, "the system of government by coercion is certainly traditional in Russian history"; and "the primacy of social over political and economic interests" in historic Russia has led to the inheritance by the Soviet Union of "lack of interest in individual political liberties and absence of individual economic freedom."

Individual and Community

Behind these central theses Mr. Normano marshals much evidence of the enduring Russian idea of *sobornost*, the feeling of the unimportance of the individual and the strength of the community. Ironically, it appears to have been the German von Haxthausen who in 1847 opened the eyes of Russian intellectuals to these native traditions and in particular to the social and economic role of the *mir* or village community; and of course the fact that the teachings of Marx centred on the "collective," not on the individual, was "one of the reasons why Marxism conquered Russia."

In tracing the influence of English, French and especially German economic thought on Russia Mr. Normano is not entirely happy. One can accept without much difficulty his judgment that France's chief contribution was the kind of Utopian Socialism on Saint-Simon lines which penetrated Russia in the 1830's and 1860's. He is on firm ground, too, in showing how English liberal theories as propounded by Bentham and Smith, while securing in Russia "a brief period of official intoxication" and an important influence on the Decembrist movement, had "no *raison d'etre*, no roots in the Russian environment." Even such Russian bourgeoisie as existed in the heyday of Europe's economic liberalism were more concerned with State protection than with free trade.

In a particularly interesting section Mr. Normano shows how German professors in Russia not only acted as a bridge across which "Smithianism" entered the country, but also used Russian conditions as an empirical background against which to show the weaknesses of "pure" liberal economics. Then there is the intriguing, if familiar, story of how Marx was so disconcertingly adulated by the very Russians whom he consistently despised. But the whole trend of the evidence collected by Mr. Normano goes to refute his claim that "in no other country was the transplantation and adoption of foreign ideas in the field of economics as strong and rapid as in Russia." True, there was always some group or clique in Russian intellectual circles ready to pledge loyalty to any foreign idea which arrived from the West; but the mainstream of Russian thought can be seen to have flowed on smoothly and strongly, its essentially non-Western character hardly rippled by the impact of foreign tributary currents.

Linguist's Journey of Discovery

HA-LASHON VE-HASEFER (The Language and the Book). By N. H. Tur-Sinai. Vol. 2: Hasefer. Mossad Bialik, Jerusalem. pp.458.

In this stately volume, Professor Tur-Sinai, one of the most ingenious Bible-scholars of our time, unites 30 essays related to the text of the Hebrew Bible and its literary character. The whole is preceded by an introductory essay: "What is Biblical Literature"

The articles vary greatly in length. Some, as those on the Song of Songs, Hosea, or the origin of the Alphabet, for instance, are veritable little books, others comprise only a few pages, such as the note on the first verse of Genesis which, according to the author, should be read: "In the beginning God created *Water* and Earth," — *Mayim*, not *Sha-mayim*, for only these two elements are mentioned in the subsequent verse — an emendation made previously by Graetz and other scholars, but put into new light here.

Needless to say that Tur-Sinai is everywhere stimulating; he sets us thinking and opens new avenues to the understanding of the Biblical text. As an example how new findings are apt to solve old problems, I would like to quote Song of Songs 1,12 which, on the basis of the usage of the Lachish letters, is convincingly explained: "While the King is away on a tour of inspection, my spikenard sends forth its flavour" (to my beloved).

What is Biblical Literature?

Unfortunately I am unable to follow the author in his "working hypothesis" concerning the literary character of the Bible, put forward in the introductory essay — if I understood him at all.

The gist of the lengthy article seems to be that the Bible is essentially a historical "Midrash" on kings and prophets, interwoven with psalms and other poems, proverbs, prophetic orations, and laws. Everything in the Bible is "literature," i.e. we are not given authentical speeches of prophets or real psalms created by poets in time of anguish or joy, but literary compositions made to embellish the fables and imaginary tales about the heroes of the past. It cannot be denied, of course, that the Bible contains separate books of psalms, proverbs and prophecies, but Professor Tur-Sinai seems to assume that the original "frame-story," — for according to him the Bible was a "frame-story," like the "Arabian Nights" — was broken up later on into those different types of literature, which appear all present in the text. If this theory were correct, the Bible would be, of course, a very poor product: no authentic stories, no original compositions, no laws and songs; nothing but fiction representing the ideas of unspecified later times about legendary figures of the past.

No verdict on the value of the Bible could be graver than this theory. This alone, however, would not invalidate Tur-Sinai's hypothesis, but it is doubtful whether it works — even as a "working hypothesis." That there were "frame-stories" in the Bible, may be assumed; that one may discover more traces of them by additional research, is possible. But to assume that the whole of the Bible is an imaginary "Midrash" interspersed with fabricated psalms, proverbs and laws is a gross generalization which bars the way to a sound literary approach.

I must emphasize again that I may have misunderstood Tur-Sinai's programmatic article. In any case, it is to be expected that he will elucidate and possibly qualify his "working hypothesis" in subsequent publications.

A third volume will deal with ideas and institutions and will also include the urgently needed indices.

S. D. GOITEIN

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY

ELOHIM U-MUSSAR BE-YAHADUT UVE-NAZRUT (God and Morals in Judaism and Christianity). By Joseph Klausner. Magnes University Press, Jerusalem. pp.30.

In this interesting essay, the religious and ethical systems of Judaism and Christianity are briefly sketched, compared, and appraised. The author cannot conceal his bias in his description and evaluation of the subject. Whereas, in his opinion, Christianity is irrational in its creed and morals, Judaism is purely rational. Not less startling is the statement that ethical behaviour depends on religious creed. After all, there is no conclusive evidence that the proportion between the good and the bad is detrimental to the agnostics.

M. ROSHWALD

A ZIONIST COMES HOME

EIN RING SCHLIESST SICH. By Walter Preuss. Edition Olympia, Tel Aviv. pp.182. IL.1.—

The ring was closed four years ago, when a child was born in a kibbutz, the grandson of the author of this modest autobiography.

Dr. Walter Preuss, now head of the statistical department of the Histadrut, came from a German-Jewish family of the Berlin W. type, well-to-do and thoroughly "assimilated." He tells us how he gradually became a conscious Jew and Zionist, as member of a students' association and, during the first world war, through his contact with East-European Jewry, until he settled in Palestine in 1922. Here, he worked for "Hapoel Hatzair" and, shortly afterwards, for the Histradut, whose head office was then in a small Arab house in the Mea Shearim Quarter of Jerusalem, with David Ben Gurion as secretary of the Executive.

Many familiar figures and equally familiar conflicts of those days of the *Verein Juedischer Studenten* and the *Blauweiss* come again to life in this little book. Despite his inclination to express himself in verse, the author has no literary ambition but he has given us an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of a turbulent epoch.

E. M.

The new Writers' Rest Home at Zichron Ya'acov
Specially drawn for The Jerusalem Post by Esther Lurie

An American Community

THE JEWS OF CHARLESTON. By Charles Reznikoff, with the collaboration of Uriah Z. Engelman. Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. pp. 243. $4.

Since Israel's War of Independence, the interests of the American Jewish community have made an almost pendulum-like swing. In a matter of several years the all-out attention once given to Israel's needs has been divided so that now local requirements are receiving more attention than ever before. Authors have begun to search out the roots of the American Jewish community as if to assure one and all that, Israel notwithstanding, the community is there to stay. This, then, is the message of "The Jews of Charleston."

Two Centuries

The volume was ordered especially for the bi-centennial of the fourth oldest Jewish congregation in U.S. — Bet Elohim, 1750. The authors have done an intensive piece of research in tracing Charleston's Jewish genealogy. They fill pages with names, dates, and events that can be of interest only to those who have lived in this old, traditional Southern town where breeding and pedigree give social status, and where without social status life can indeed be glum.

Scattered among the material of purely provincial interest, however, are paragraphs well worth reading for the historian, student, and layman. The more interesting deal with the Jewish attitude toward Negro slavery, and how that attitude, shaped by Mosaic Law, differed from the Christian; as well as with the development of the Reform Movement in Charleston and the U.S. Then there are such significant passages as the words of Isaac Harby, son of the lapidary of the emperor of Morocco, which were published in the "North American Review" of July, 1826, and are as applicable today as they were 125 years ago:

The "Promised Land"

Where is he that does not feel a glow of honest exultation, when he hears himself called an American?.... we are willing to repose in the belief, that America truly is the land of promise spoken of in our ancient Scriptures; that this is the region to which the children of Israel, if they are wise will hasten to come.... be the promised land what it may; whether new Jerusalem mean old Judea, renovated and blessed by the munificence of heaven; or, whether with Chrysostom, we take it to signify the city of God, happiness thereafter; yet we are contented, while we remain on earth in this temporal state, to live in America: to share the blessings of liberty: to partake of, and to add to her political happiness, her power and glory...

MOSHE LEVIN

Life and Letters

Yiddish Authors in Chinese

Addressing Jewish writers in Wroclaw recently, the Chinese poet, Ce Bao Tdan, said he intended to learn Yiddish so that he could translate the works of Sholem Aleichem into Chinese, the "Jewish Chronicle" reports from Warsaw. They would, he said, be much appreciated by the youth of China. Many works by Yiddish authors, he added, were already being published in the Chinese literary press.

G. B. S. Biography

Bernard Shaw met death colourblind, nearly deaf, obsessed with groundless fears of impending bankruptcy and "eager to be gone" — this is the close-up of the great Irish playwright, just published by his secretary, Blanche Patch, under the title "Thirty Years with GBS."

Regarding Shaw's still unpublished will, Miss Patch gives this clue: "He was prepared to hand over for 20 years part of the income of his residuary estate to any Government department, trust, college, or society of private individuals willing to take on the responsibility of designing and producing a new alphabet, publishing a few English classics in it and seeing that the leading libraries had copies of them."

Glasgow University Celebration

Final celebrations of the quincentenary of the founding of Glasgow University took place recently, when university delegates from all over the world offered their congratulations to Glasgow. The quiet, orderly gathering was in striking contrast to the rowdy scenes in the St. Andrews Hall the day before, when according to a report in "The Times," Dr. John MacCormick's rectorial address was drowned in the din and the platform party were pelted with eggs, tomatoes, and bags of flour.

Back After 100 Years

A book overdue at the Centre College library of Danville, Kentucky, has been returned after 100 years. Dr. Robert McElroy, formerly a professor at Princeton and Oxford Universities, brought back a copy of Tacitus' works which his father had borrowed from the library a few days before his graduation in 1850. McElroy found the book while browsing in his father's collection.

MINISTER'S MODEL SPEECH

On Arbour Day, Mr. David Remez, Minister of Education and Culture, distinguished himself as a public orator on two occasions: at the laying of the cornerstone for a youth hostel in Jerusalem, and at the opening of the Writers' Rest Home in Zichron Ya'acov. His brief speech on the former occasion deserves to be recorded in full:

"There is a place in the world which bestows its glory on every foundation established in it. That place is Jerusalem. There is an age which adds charm to all existence. That is the age of youth. A youth hostel in Jerusalem is a pearl in the string of youth hostels which is beginning to be formed in Israel, to be joined ultimately to the world federation. Those who chose this memorial to Mrs. Louise Waterman Wise, have chosen well. Her son, in relating his mother's youth, draws the image of a girl who dared to oppose the conventional. She would not accept the love of humanity if it served as a cover for escaping the love of Israel. The living truth in her heart led her to love humanity, Israel, and Zion. Thus, the heart of this daughter, too, was re-united with the heart of her forefathers. In her honour will rise, under the skies of Jerusalem, this house whose cornerstone we are laying today."

At Zichron, Mr. Remez excelled not only as a speaker, but also as a planter of trees, with the professional skill of his younger days when he was an agricultural labourer.

ZION (incorporating The New Judaea), published monthly by the World Zionist Organization, Jerusalem, has entered its second year. The December number contains, in addition to the usual features, reminiscences by Max Nurock of the first High Commissioner, an article by G. Landauer on restitution of Jewish property in Germany, and selections by H.H. Thon from letters written by Old City children on their experiences during the siege. The editor, Mr. J. Hodess, has contributed an article "George Bernard Shaw and the Jews" with personal reminiscences extending over 40 years.

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FAREWELL TO LAST YEAR

We should be grateful this year for a long, considered summary of the novels and poetry of 1950 recently given in the "Observer" by Mr. J. Isaacs who gained much renown as Third Programme literary critic.

Unfortunately, professional book reading being the job it is, most critics soon want to read only the books they have to read and tend to overlook books not widely recognized as works of art. When one gets two outstanding critics choosing as the Year's Best Novel two books of such different literary quality as Nevil Shute's popular 'A Town Like Alice' and Henry Green's exquisite work of art, 'Nothing,' it will be seen how much personal taste intervenes. It seems to me that only by such independent, unbiased research as that done by Mr. Isaacs can the young, obscure, seldom, advertised and far from 'best selling' writer of unsual talent, hope for recognition.

Outstanding Novels

Perhaps I am partly prejudiced in favour of Mr. Isaac's judgment because it coincides with my own. He chooses as outstanding five English novels (to which he adds several score other books, American and European, as well as English) which I would have chosen had I had his job: Henry Green's 'Nothing,' L. P. Hartley's 'The Boat,' P.H. Newby's 'The Young May Moon,' Walter Allen's 'Dead Man Over All' and Liam O'Flaherty's 'Insurrection.' I would have added Henriques' 'Down the Valley' and perhaps omitted the O'Flaherty but I think that most serious students of English writing would all have settled for, anyway, four of those books. Which brings me to my point — that a discriminating judge like Mr. Isaacs is in a position to set by his appreciation, a literary standard badly needed now that such periodicals as 'Horizon' have disappeared.

Literary Journalism

Apart from the creative works of the year, there have been several very outstanding pieces of literary journalism that have been much discussed in England. Chief among these was probably 'The Kon-Tiki Expedition' by Thor Heyerdahl, the record of one of the world's amazing journeys made on a raft as an experiment; the journey led to valuable conclusions. Two other books that must have caused nearly as much argument in by Olivia Manning

England as in the States where they first appeared, were Alistair Cooke's "A Generation on Trial," and "Seeds of Treason" by de Toledano and Lasky. Both, of course, deal with the famous Hiss trials recently conducted in America (as reviewed in these columns).

One of the most important books of the year has been Boswell's "London Journal," a selection of papers discovered in remarkable fashion in Malahide Castle, Dublin. This, needless to say, is a book of many years to come, and the first edition sold out so quickly that I met many people in bookshops over Christmas who had spent the day vainly searching for it.

Young Poets

Poetry this year has not been plentiful or very impressive, but the new volume by David Gascoyne, one of the best young poets of the day, is a magnificent exception to the turgid superficiality of most modern verse. Another poet who speaks with a clear and individual voice is Miss Stevie Smith, whose new volume 'Harold's Leap' is perhaps not as remarkable as her earlier ones but still the work of a true poet. Important reprints this year were of the collected poems of W. B. Yeats (for which we have waited too long) and a new selection of Miss Edith Sitwell who is amongst the most distinguished poets of our time.

Seen as a whole, the year has not been an inspiring one. The younger writers and poets, struggling with economic difficulties unknown to other generations, are left with little enough spirit. Even extreme youth is not enough to lift the mind above the depression of our time and, as the small literary periodicals close down, the problem of earning some sort of living becomes more and more difficult for the writer whose books are not best-sellers.

Crippling Taxation

This difficulty is felt these days not only by the young. Even established writers — especially men with families and responsibilites — are finding it more and more difficult to meet the growing cost of living. Taxation cripples all but is felt most keenly by the writer who may take several years to write a book and then, as usually happens, getting his total earnings on it in one year has to pay heavy taxation on that year and so is left with nothing for the future. One old writer of 80 who has done good but not profitable work all his life wrote to the P.E.N. Club, that each year he has to write another book in order to pay his income-tax of the preceding year. So an exhausted man must go on when probably, inspiration has left him and he has earned a quiet life.

Now we face 1951, and can only hope that a new will towards peace and new hope will make us all feel there is a future to work for.

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